State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

SAMPSON FAIR.—We are under obligations to the Sampson County Agricultural Society, through Thos. H. Holmes, Esq., their corresponding Secretary, for polite invitations to attend their Fair to be held near Clinton on the first, second and third days of December next.

Duplin County Fair.—The Wilmington Journal says that the Fair of the Duplin County Agricultural Society, held near Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday of last week, was, upon the whole, the most successful exhibition which has yet been made there. The weather was much more favorable than that which prevailed last year, and consequently the attendance of people, and the display of articles, was larger.

As usual Floral Hall was the most attractive portion of the Fair. The articles of domestic manufacture, whether intended for purposes of ornament or of use exhibited taste and skill on the part of the wives and daughters of old Duplin, while the specimens of domestic wines, preserves, cakes, fruits, pickles, &c., showed that the arts of housekeeping were not neglected.

In Farmers' Hall the number of articles on exhibition was larger than last year, and in some respects better. The specimens of potatoes, beets, pumpkins and other products of this kind, were superior to those presented at the State Fair, in kind though not in variety. The number of bushels of corn per acre, to which the prize was awarded, ranged, we believe, in the neighborhood of ninety. There were some very fine specimens of wheat, although this can hardly be regarded as forming a staple in Duplin. Hams, lard, and other things of that kind, were present in such delightful order as to tempt, if not overcome, the most conscientious observer of the law of Moses.

The show of live hogs accounted in some measure for the excellence of the hams. There was one hog weighing between four and five hundred pounds, that was not two years old, and others of all ages and of all sizes, but all large of their age, and *very big of their size*. In this matter Duplin is hard to beat.

We regret to say that the show of cattle, although good enough, was not yet up to the mark. We think Duplin can do better yet. In fact this part of her exhibition was not, and has not yet been, up to the standard reached by other departments.

There was some good trotting. We learn that one horse, a Northern trotting stallion, made the mile of three rounds in 2 49½ and 2 52. The show of horses was not large, and the show of agricultural implements almost too small to leave room for a choice.

There were all manner of feathered bipeds, *almost*. Shanghais, game cocks, and other chickens; geese, ducks, turkeys, etc., likewise an o'possum and a coon and other feræ naturæ.

The Address was delivered on Friday by W. S. Devane, Esq.; it was highly appreciated and much applauded.

A Fifth Avenue Lady Buying Books.—A correspondent of the Newport News tells the following anecdote:

"A certain New York lady, whom I shall call Mrs. X., recently had the good luck to come into the possession of a handsome fortune. No sooner had this agreeable change in her condition been effected, than she immediately had a 'loud call' from the direction of Fifth avenue, and yielding to the tempter, prevailed upon her husband to abandon his calling as a purveyor in provisions and fish, and to purchase a residence in that aristocratic neighborhood. In due time her house was furnished in a style of magnificence that vied with 'the very best.' Keeping her eyes open for every new improvement, she recently discovered that 'it was about the right thing' to have books, and desirous of being up with the fashion, at once ordered an elegant rosewood book-case, and started out to purchase the material wherewith it was to be filled.

"Provided with a diagram illustrating the dimensions of the library—the length, breadth, height of the shelves, and so on—she called upon one of our largest publishers, and, handing an astonished clerk the measure, told him she 'wanted the pootiest books he'd got—them with red backs, and *to be sure and make them all fit the librarium.*' With this the lady moved away as majestically as a full-blown turkey-cock under full sail. In due time the books went, but such was the novelty of the order that, in exercising his taste, the clerk selected some a little too long, others too short; some bound in Russia, some in Turkey, some in calf; while the colors of the collection were as variegated as the hues of the rainbow. This didn't suit, and a day or two brought the whole batch back, Mrs. X. following close upon them, looking as stiff as if she had been poured into gorgeous clothes, like a candle, in a state of liquefaction, and had then 'set.' 'I sent yer books back,' said she, 'because I told ye to make 'em all of one size and one color, and them ain't no more alike than a parcel of nigger babies is like white children.' 'But, madam,' ventured the clerk, 'we supposed there were some particular works you would like to have.' 'No,' said she, with an emphasis as if she were dictating to her cook. 'I don't care what is in 'em; all I want is books to fill them shelves *that has got them red backs*, and will look genteel in my librarium.'

"There was no mistaking that order, and this time the 'red backs' went, and are probably now adorning one of our 'homes of art, taste and refinement.' Think of it, ye shades of Shakspeare, Burns, Byron, Moore and brother worthies, your brain bought by the square inch. But such is life.

Wake Forest College.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution, have passed a resolution, admitting all young ministers of the gospel, connected with any of the evangelical denominations, to the advantages of the College, free of tuition. Such liberality, we think, must commend itself to the public.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Floral College.—We were highly gratified during our recent visit to Robeson, at witnessing the continued prosperity of this excellent Seminary for the education of young ladies. The high character of the Principal for thorough scholarship and other equally essential qualifications has secured a liberal patronage from the surrounding counties and the Southern States. The healthiness of the location cannot be disputed, as there has been but one death among the pupils since the establishment of the College, and that was not owing to any local cause.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Raleigh Female Seminary.—Among the institutions of learning, which are endorsed by the N. C. Conference, Raleigh Female Seminary is entitled to a liberal patronage. Mr. Brame the Principal, is a christian gentleman of fine scholarship, and as an instructor and disciplinarian is the very man for the place he fills. He is aided by competent teachers in every department, and sustained by some of the most reliable gentlemen in this city, who will not commit the education of their daughters to any but the best schools which can be found in the South. Under its present organization the Seminary has fully met the wants of its patrons; and without prejudice to other schools, we commend this to parents and guardians as one of the best in the State.

N. C. Advocate.

North Carolina Cotton—Where it goes.—The Norfolk Day Book of the 19th inst. notes "the arrival yesterday of over fifteen hundred bales of cotton from North Carolina. Five hundred and seventy odd came over the Seaboard Railroad; nine hundred came by Barges via the Canal, and the balance by vessels per the same channel. The cotton exported coast-wise during the month of November, 1858, amounted to about three thousand bales. The sales for this month up to the present date, reach that figure, with a fair prospect of their being doubled before the end of the month; this too, in the face of the fact that the cotton crop was nearly a month later this season than last.

"We learn that there is now at one point in North Carolina, twenty thousand bales of cotton destined for this port. This immense quantity is being daily augmented, and is only awaiting a proper conveyance to find its way to our wharves. This amount of itself, is an immense item, but will not be a beginning of the vast trade which is expected here this season."

The receipts of Cotton at Petersburg since Sept. 1 are about 7,000 bales; of which ⅓ are said to have been from North Carolina.

The Western N. C. Railroad.—We find in the Salisbury Banner a communication from which we gather the following important information:

"The recent meeting of the board of Directors at Marion, and the croakings of its antagonists and false prophets must now be silenced, as the demonstrations of that meeting are conclusive evidence that the Road will be built, and that very soon—say by the 1st of January, 1863. This meeting was characterized by a spirit of determined action that soon will be made public, as propositions were made to build the entire road from Morganton to the western portal of the Blue Ridge by a company from Virginia, Avery, McKesson, and others, at an estimated cost of three million dollars."

"By recent information just at hand, and that too from a reliable source, we learn that the stock is all taken in McDowell county, and that a company was in readiness to take the balance from the western portal of the Blue Ridge to the French Broad. So we may fondly anticipate, at the approaching meeting of the Board of Directors to be held at Salisbury, action that must satisfy the most skeptical and inimical enemies of this all important Railroad projection, in conjunction with the N. C. Railroad, as one that will ultimately secure the greatest utility to the general interests of the State, and place her in a commercial point of view on an equal, if not a superior, footing with her sister States."

The Pioneer Steam Line to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.—After the first of January next boats of this line will make weekly trips between Newbern and the above named ports. As an earnest of the intentions of this Company one of their steamers has arrived in our waters, having brought through nearly five hundred tons of freight, consisting in part of coal for the use of their steamers, and materials for the construction of a break-water at "Pamlico Light-House," and freight for Washington and Newbern.

We understand that the steamer came through the canal drawing over five feet of water, which must be encouraging to those who take an interest in that important channel now being opened, and which is shortly destined to be the great commercial thoroughfare between our State and Northern markets.—*Newbern Progress.*

Commercial Bank of Wilmington.—The stockholders of this Bank met at their Banking house in this place on yesterday. A very satisfactory exhibit of the condition of the Bank was made, and after the election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday the 6th day of November next. We learn that the board of Directors at their meeting, elected as president O. G. Parsely, Esq., who has held that office since the organization of the institution.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Cabarrus Court.—Cabarrus Superior Court was held last week. The only case of importance tried was that known as the "John Long will case," which occupied the Court four days, from Wednesday morning till Saturday night. Some of the best legal talent in the State was engaged in the case—Hon. John A. Gilmer, Jos. H. Wilson, Thos. S. Ashe and A. J. Dargan, Esq'rs., for the Will, and J. W. Osborne, Rufus Barringer, Nat. Boyden, V. C. Barringer, Esq'rs., against it. After lengthy arguments on each side, the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Will, from which decission an appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Very Good.—A man named Herrington, arrested for pedling without license, was taken before Mayor Lane, on Friday night, and fined $10 and costs. The offence was selling one revolver at $10. We understand that the sheriff has arrested the same party for violating the statutes, and that he will have to pay a fine of $100.

Newbern Progress.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

A SECTIONAL CONTEST.—The Baltimore American remarks at length upon the evident signs that the coming Presidential election is to be a direct contest between North and South. The Republicans having carried every Northern State but Illinois, California and Oregon, feel themselves strong enough to run Seward; and the Democrats, having no power except at the South, will demand a Southern candidate from the Charleston Convention. This state of things, which is unfortunately too apparent to be overlooked, makes Douglas's chance for the nomination almost hopeless, though a few weeks ago it seemed so good.

Another striking fact is mentioned by the American, viz: that the threats of disunion, secession, &c., by the ultra Southern papers, in case of the election of a Republican President, are no longer rebuked by the conservatives at the South. "They are uttered openly and defiantly, and if not approved are at least uncondemned." This is true. But it would scarcely be right to say that there is a general concurrence in the ultra views of the Charleston Mercury, the Richmond Enquirer, the Governor of Mississippi, and such like fire-eaters. Disunion may become a necessity, but it is not desirable *per se*. It *is* true, however, that conservative Southern men are indisposed to utter a word which may be construed at the North as encouraging to the John Brown party. They will never cast themselves into any breach for the benefit of such a gang of worshippers of a thief and murderer, whose only claim upon them is his malignant hostility to the South.

SAVING THE COUNTRY.—The country stands in need of being saved again, and the Democracy are busy instructing us that they are the people to do the saving of the country (and the spending of the country's money.) They tell us this, it is to be presumed, on the principle of the homely proverb, that the hair of the dog is good for the bite; they have bitten the country badly, and charitably offer to heal the wound. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, for instance, has been making a speech in which he gives it as his very decided opinion that our public affairs during the last six years have been constantly going from bad to worse, until at the present day a spirit of sectional animosity has taken permanent possession of the body politic. During these six years the Democracy have had undisputed sway, and of course are responsible for the evil that has resulted. Yet Gov. Brown is of the opinion that the only way to keep the country safe is by continuing the rule of those in whose hands for six years we have been constantly going from bad to worse.

There is no doubt that Gov. Brown's view of our progress during the last six years is correct. And there is as little doubt that this bad progress began with his party, for when Mr. Fillmore retired in 1853, the country was at peace; as President Pierce said in his first message, the settlement under Mr. Fillmore's Administration gave *"renewed vigor to our institutions and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy."*

THE PUNISHMENT OF JOHN BROWN.—We have no intention to do any thing of the kind—for we do nothing of the sort for political effect merely;—but what would the Winston Sentinel think if we charged it with being in a league with abolitionists, (as it has charged so many Southern Whigs,) in the business of "Old Brown"? There is (as the Sentinel would say in the case of a Whig) most convincing evidence that the charge would be true. And here is a piece of it:

"Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who superintended the rifle meeting in the North Church, New Haven, in a sermon preached in his church, Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Oct. 20th, said: *"Let no man pray that Brown be spared.* Let Virginia make him a martyr. Now, *he has only blundered.* His soul was noble—his work miserable. But, *a cord and a gibbet* would redeem all that, and round up Brown's failure with a heroic success."

Now can any thing be plainer? Ward Beecher, and all the abolitionists with him, wish to have old Brown hanged. The Winston Sentinel is just as anxious for the same result. Therefore, the Winston Sentinel is in a league with Beecher and the rest of his fanatical crew, unfit to be trusted by the South, and ready to sacrifice her interests to make party or personal capital. True, we know that the Editor of the Sentinel is a North Carolinian, with all his interests and affections in the South, and doubtless a large slaveholder just as Mr. Gilmer is. But what of that? We point to the fact quoted above. Can there be a doubt that the Sentinel has sold itself to Beecher?

And the case is quite as strong against the respected Editor of the Charlotte Democrat, who likewise goes with Beecher in favor of hanging Brown, and who has said all sorts of hard things against the soundness of Messrs. Gilmer and Vance because they (along with 30 or 40 Democrats too) concurred with the abolitionist Grow in believing that the U. S. Senate has no constitutional power to originate a revenue bill by increasing the rate of postage from three to five cents!

Is it not time for the Southern Democratic press to have done with a species of warfare worse than John Brown's, inasmuch as it is waged against neighbors and friends and gives "aid and comfort" only to the common enemy?

THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.—Eight companies of Artillery were ordered from Old Point to Brownsville on the receipt of Gen. Twiggs's despatch, published in the last Observer. But on Monday the government countermanded the order, in consequence of information having been received that Brownsville was safe.

THAT VIRGINIA COLONEL AGAIN!—Col. Davis, commander of the Virginia forces at Charlestown, it seems was not content with the thousand armed men whom he had about him on Friday last, the day after his fright at the burning of the wheat stack, but on Saturday he picked up a rumor—a most absurd and ridiculous one—which was almost instantly contradicted from Wheeling—that a body of armed men were on the way from Ohio via Wheeling, and forthwith he telegraphed to Gov. Wise for more troops. The despatch reached Richmond at 7 P. M. The signal was given, by "six taps and a pause" on the fire bell. The volunteers rushed to their places of rendezvous. In fifteen minutes they were ready and "eager for the fray." Between 8 and 9 they were at the depot; at half-past 9 Gov. Wise and seven companies, 404 in all, took seats in the cars, which were hastily provided for the occasion, and were off amidst the cheers of an immense concourse, among whom were many wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers. "In the ranks, (says the Whig,) we observed Messrs. Hugh R. Pleasants, Wm. F. Watson and other well known *old* and young citizens of Richmond, who had enlisted for the occasion, in order that they might, if possible, have the opportunity of "taking a crack" at the "infernal Abolitionists"—against whom the undying hate of every Southerner is pledged."

A battalion from Petersburg also went forward on Sunday, but were detained in Washington city that night, for want of cars.

Gov. Wise and the Richmond troops arrived at Harper's Ferry on Sunday evening, and proceeded at once to Charlestown, where he and they will remain till after the execution of the prisoners.

It is well that Col. Davis is thus superseded in the command, even by Gov. Wise, who, however small his organs of discretion, is not likely to make himself ridiculous by falling into a panic.

The Baltimore American suggests that a company of detective police officers, to ferret out the incendiaries in the neighborhood of Charlestown, is much more needed than all these troops that Col. Davis telegraphed for. "If Governor Wise had sent a detachment of his Richmond police to the vicinity, under command of an experienced Marshal, to organize an armed patrol of citizens, instead of making a grand military display, with all its "fuss and feathers," quiet would have long since been restored. The people of Virginia, and especially of Jefferson county, owe to themselves the duty of putting an end to these unnecessary and unfounded excitements. If they do not, they will be overwhelmed by the general ridicule that such conduct will excite."

THE DEVIL NOT AS BLACK AS HE IS PAINTED.—The papers yesterday brought a new sensation item about the Harper's Ferry business. The statement was that Gov. Wise has received dispatches from Gov. Chase and the United States Marshal—Johnson—of Ohio, informing him that six hundred to one thousand men, under John Brown, Jr., were preparing to go to Charlestown to rescue his father.

Gov. Chase is a regular abolitionist of the Seward stripe, and it is not a little surprising that he should furnish us with the first evidence for some weeks past that there is *some* good in the worst of people.

MORE ARRESTS.—John Brown's gang is likely to be made out twice twenty-three, if we may judge from the number of arrests of men on suspicion of having belonged to it. Besides the many we have already mentioned, there have been two more arrests this week—one in Rockingham county, Va., the other at Alexandria. They were both committed to jail.

DISINTERESTED.—John Brown's lawyers appear not to have lost sight of the money aspect of his case. One of them, H. Griswold of Ohio, has been catechised on the subject, somebody desiring to know of him whether it is possible that he took $250 of poor old Brown's money, which might have gone to the relief of his destitute family? Griswold replies that he did get $250, and that Brown wished him to remain and get possession of his property, worth $3000 or $4000, out of which he might take more than the $250. He says he neglected valuable business in his own courts at home; and moreover, that his fee does not come out of Brown, but out of the fund collected in Boston to procure counsel and provide for his family. He adds, that Mr. Chilton, another lawyer, was to get $1000, Messrs. Sennott and Hoyt, of Boston, and other lawyers at Richmond and Washington, each more than his $250. So that these sympathetic friends of "old Brown" divide between them from $2000 to $3000. Whatever else may be said of th Virginians about Harper's Ferry, we ..re to say that either Mr. Botts or Mr. Green would have scorned to receive any fee for professional services, which were quite as effective as those of Griswold and the others.

NOT ALL MAD.—Somewhat to our surprise, the men indicted at Barnstable, Mass., for returning a runaway negro to his owner in Pensacola, have been acquitted. The negro had secreted himself on board of the defendants' vessel, and when discovered they put him on a vessel bound to Norfolk, whence he was returned to his master. Caleb Cushing appeared for the defendants, and relied entirely on the want of jurisdiction in the court. Judge Allen fully sustained this view. Yet the Jury were out two hours, trying to make up their minds, we suppose, to overrule the opinion of the Judge.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,082,207 bales against 942,095 bales last year. Increase 140,112 bales.

The receipts at the interior towns show a decrease of about 26,000 bales.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 19th.—All is quiet, but the military forces are being augmented. The barns, stackyards, and implements, the property of John Burns, George H. Tate, and Mr. Shirley, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, have been burned. All these gentlemen were jurors in the recent trials. With respect to the incendiary acts reported, they do not appear to be confined to Virginia, for the same is rife in some parts of Pennsylvania. This may be a mere coincidence, but time will perhaps develop something that will explain it otherwise.

Hon. Andrew Hunter professes to be convinced that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners; and a letter from Urbana, Ohio, addressed to Brown, written in cipher, which has been deciphered, tells him to keep in good spirits, that his friends are mustering, and will drop along, one at a time.

Services of the District Regiment Tendered.—A tender was made Gov. Wise this morning by Major Bacon, of the services of the District Regiment, at a moment's notice, on this or on any future occasion if needed.

Gov. Wise thanked him kindly for the offer, but remarked that Virginia had a plenty of strong arms and stout hearts for present emergency, and did not anticipate ever being compelled to ask Federal or Foreign aid for the defence of her borders and her institutions.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 19.—Various rumors have been afloat to-day as to the approach of armed men from Ohio. The respectable source from which the report originated, created some excitement about Charlestown, but none here. Our people are very quiet, not expecting any attempt at rescue nor do they fear any, however formidable, because they are prepared for any emergency.

The numerous fires about Charlestown have induced the citizens to anticipate some annoyance and they are easily excited, but not one is afraid of the result, should any attempt be made.

Col. Davis has made most ample provision for any number of outlaws, who may make a call.

I learn that more troops have been asked for of Gov. Wise, but this may be as much to protect the prisoners from an incensed populace as anything else. I can learn of no cause to apprehend danger.

New Trial for Brown Refused.—The petition of Old John Brown for a writ of error to judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond on Friday last. The Court on Saturday refused to award the writ of error, being of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is plainly right. Therefore, the execution of Brown will certainly take place on next Friday week, the 2nd of December, as senteneed.

Old Brown a Common Thief—Statement of a Virginia Senator.—Jno. D. Pennybacker, the member elect of the Virginia Senate from the Rockingham district, furnishes the Harrisonburg Register with an account of his experience with Ossawattomie Brown in Kansas, which proves the abolition martyr to be a robber in the lowest acceptation of the term. Mr. Pennybacker says:

"While in his hands I heard Brown's son boast of the horses they had stolen from Missouri and elsewhere. I also saw a party start out for the purpose of robbing an Indian trading post, (Joseph Bernard's,) and saw them return loaded with the goods, (some $8,000 worth,) Old Brown exclaiming as they came in, "Well done, my boys!" Brown told me himself that his hand was against every man, free State or pro-slavery, who was not willing to join his band, and that he would kill one as soon as the other. His son Frederick was killed at Ossawattomie by Martin White, a free-State man, who had refused to join Brown's company, and was thereupon robbed and ordered to leave the Territory.

"John Brown was afterwards whipped at Ossawattomie, and I believe he then left the Territory. Of his subsequent operations there I know nothing. That he, without provocation, inhumanly murdered men in their beds, I know. That he committed robbery and thefts of goods and horses, I heard from his son and his own men and saw with my own eyes; but that he ever gave as an excuse that he was attempting to run off slaves while doing this "Kansas," I never heard from him or any one else. There was not a slave within forty miles of Pottawattomie Creek, where he committed the murders, and not one of the murdered men had ever raised an arm against him.

"Thus much for the religious fanaticism and humanity of Brown, "the martyr." His boldness, daring and unscrupulousness, pointed him out as a fit instrument for carrying out the hellish designs of men too cowardly to execute their own base schemes."

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTOWN.

Gov. Wise and Staff visit the Prisoners, and advise them to prepare for death.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., NOV. 22, 8 P. M.

U. S. Marshal Johnson of Ohio denies having given information of a large body of men preparing to cross over into Virginia.

Yesterday was a real gala day, and spent in a grand military parade and review by Gov. Wise.

During the afternoon, the Governor and his staff had a long interview with the prisoners, urging them to prepare for death, as the sentence of the Court would certainly be carried into effect, without any interference on his part.

Old Ossawatomie declared himself prepared to die, and justified his course, regretting only the great error he had committed on that Sunday night at the Ferry, in allowing the train to pass on to Baltimore.

Cook said he was willing to be shot, but always had a horrid idea of death by hanging.

Gov. Wise said that Coppie was the only one of the gang whose sentence he had ever had any idea of commuting, but he was now determined to let the whole party swing.

Gov. Wise on yesterday received a dispatch from the Governor of South Carolina, tendering any amount of military aid in defence of Virginia. The Governor responded, thanking His Excellency of South Carolina for the offer, but assured him that Virginia was fully able to defend herself.

The Richmond military were all ordered to return home yesterday, but the people here protested—declaring that if there was any necessity for them to come, that necessity still existed. The result was, that Governor Wise ordered two Richmond companies to remain, and also the Petersburg Artillery, Capt. J. N. Nichols commanding.

Several companies started homeward this morning and others will follow to-morrow.

Gov. Wise and his staff left this morning. He expresses the intention of having one thousand military present on the day of execution.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 22—P. M.

Gov. Wise and staff are here, stopping with Col. Barbour, the Superintendent of the Armory. He states that he has made every provision to protect the prisoners and the community. He has no doubt of a determined and thoroughly organized movement throughout the Northern and Northwestern States, to rescue Old Brown.

The Richmond Blues go to Martinsburg to-night, and Col. Francis H. Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, with his fine corps of cadets and howitzers, has been ordered to repair to Charlestown immediately.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The Returning Military.—The Petersburg Greys and City Guard, and the Rocky Ridge Rifles, of Chesterfield, leave for home this evening. The Petersburg Artillery have not arrived. They will be detained until after the execution.

Only the Howitzer Company, of the First (Richmond) Regiment, are dispensed with at Charlestown. The rest are detained. The Howitzer Company have just reached here and will return to-night.

At the latest accounts from Charlestown all was quiet, but it is believed that only the presence of a large force has been the means of preventing an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Gov. Wise Returning.—Gov. Wise and a large portion of the military are returning home, leaving a force sufficient for any emergency. He has received many communications from responsible persons in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere of parties organizing to rescue Brown, but has no fears of the result of such an attempt.

[It is proper to add to this item that the Ohio marshal denies having sent any such information as that attributed to him and Gov. Chase. The whole story was doubtless manufactured for a sensation; so also Wise's reply to Chase, reported by telegraph this morning to have been a threat that he would have Chase tried for treason unless the Brown expedition was prevented.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SACKVILLE, Nov. 19.—An express from Halifax arrived here to-night, bringing the Canada's advices per telegraph, via Queenstown, to Monday, 7th inst.

It is asserted that England has consented to take a part in the European Congress, and that the English and French Governments have agreed upon a basis.

It was vaguely reported that Garibaldi, at an interview with the King of Sardinia, declared that Italy had been betrayed, and that he would head a revolution. The King protested against such a proceeding.

Charles Sumner is a passenger in the Canada.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—Cotton—sales for the week 60,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 8,000 bales each. Middling qualities have improved from extreme rates to 1-16d. Other qualities generally unchanged. Fair Orleans 8d.; Middling do. 7 7-16d.; Fair Uplands 7 3-8d.; Middling do. 6 15-16d. Stock at Liverpool 478,000 bales, of which 308,000 are American. Flour dull. Wheat steady. Rosin dull at 4s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. a 35s.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.—Letters received from different sections of the State bring advices that another severe spell of weather occurred on Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th inst., which was followed by rain. The result was, that the sugar crop had been still further damaged. The market has advanced in consequence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

Arrival of the North Star.—The steamer North Star arrived here this afternoon from Aspinwall. This vessel, it will be remembered, got ashore on her last outward trip. She was on the reef for six days, and before getting off nearly 400 tons of coal were thrown overboard. All the passengers had landed before the ship got off.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—Oregon advices announce the arrival of Gen. Scott at Portland on the 21st. He was handsomely received. Gen. Harney left Portland soon after his arrival, and is supposed to have taken offense at being superseded in command.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—The Reporters for the Northern "sensation papers" seem to delight in the invention of marvellous stories, which they send by telegraph all over the country, to be followed by a contradiction the next day. Of such a character is the story that the Cabinet had unanimously resolved to send troops from Old Point to seize Northern Mexico, and annex it to the United States. No sooner had the story been printed than there followed an emphatic contradiction. Instead of taking part of Mexico by force, the Administration is endeavoring to buy it by treaty, and it is expected that Mr. McLane will soon send on such a treaty.

THE CIRCUS ROW IN ROBESON.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,*

WHITE HOUSE, Robeson Co., N. C., Nov. 19.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—In your paper of the 14th inst., you published a letter from the Petersburg Express announcing that in a Circus Row at this place, "Mr. Leach, a School-master here, was killed by a pistol shot." I am here engaged in that business, and the only person of the name in this vicinity, and desire through your paper to contradict the report. I did not participate in any degree in the row alluded to, nor did I sympathise with the parties engaged therein. No one was killed, or very badly injured. *I am still alive*, unhurt, and in the enjoyment of good health, and endeavoring daily to discharge my duties as School-master.

Very truly yours, &c.,

A. McN. LEACH.

MARRIED,

Near New Market, in Randolph County, on the morning of the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. JAS. T. BOSTICK, of Richmond Co., to Miss SALLIE E., eldest daughter of J. Walker, Esq.

In Chatham county, on the 9th inst., at the house of J. M. Stout, Esq., by Rev. John Hinshaw, Mr. B. N. SMITH, of Centre, Guilford co., to Miss JULIE E. M. BRITT, of Alamance county.

DIED,

In Robeson county, January 17th, in the 77th year of her age, Miss FLORA SMITH, a worthy and highly esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line. Nov 23—Str North Carolina, with passengers, and freight for T J Johnson, W A Kuper, G W Williams & Co, Beaver Creek Co, G Overbaugh, J B Starr, G W Sperling, Pemberton & Sloan, J R Lee, J Martine, S J Hinsdale, O S Baldwin & Co, W C Troy, J C Stedman & Co, J A Pemberton, J & J Bruce, H C Lucas, W Bell, J Dodd, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Hall, Dr T Martine, W McIntyre, J W Baker, D & W McLaurin, J H Roberts & Co.

TEXAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—Two letters have recently appeared in the Observer, written from Texas, giving a description of the climate, soil, productions, etc., of that new and flourishing State, and of the cheapest and best way to get there from North Carolina. Now, be it known to all whom it may concern, that we have rich, very rich lands in the old North State, that, for climate, productiveness, convenience of market, etc., can scarcely be, if at all, surpassed anywhere. But I wish to speak particularly of a district of country below Newbern, which I have recently visited, and some of which I have very carefully examined. There is a body of elevated low lands commencing near Neuse and stretching thence North by the head of Bay river and down South creek to within a few miles of Pamlico river in Beaufort county. It is about 15 miles wide and on an average 24 long. All of it, however, is not first quality, but I suppose that at least two-thirds, or one hundred and fifty thousand acres are. It will bring from 8 to 15 bbls. of corn per acre. Some of it is very good for wheat and some of it for cotton, producing, it is believed, a bag to the acre. Mr. Noah Guilford, on South creek, sowed 4 acres in wheat and measured up 112½ bushels. Over 28 bushels per acre. But let the reader judge of its productiveness from the following description:

The soil is from 6 inches to 7 feet deep. It is of a dark mulatto color in the more elevated portions, and in the lower, black. It is of course of vegetable origin. Underlying the soil is a red marl clay from 12 to 18 inches thick, under that a blue marl clay of about equal thickness, and under the blue clay an immense bed of shell marl of uneven thickness and in various stages of decomposition. Can such land ever be exhausted? The timber is gum and poplar, mostly, with some oak, ash, horn-bean, beech, with rattan and reeds and grass. The range exceeds anything in North Carolina. Thousands of cattle not only live through the winter but keep fat upon the reeds, &c.

These lands are drained at an expense of not more than $1 50 per acre, at the outset, and are very easily kept drained. The yield of corn per acre the first year will more than pay for clearing. I saw a field of corn on the lands of Charles Tripp, on South Creek, in which there had never been a plough nor mattock; the timber was felled in the Fall, and everything burnt off the last of May, and holes dug in the ground with a hoe and the corn planted and chopped out twice. It was thought by good judges, when I was there in September, that it would produce 11 bbls. per acre.

On the Neuse river there are beautiful sites for building at a town just laid off, called Cherryville. This place is near enough to all the Southern part of the lands; it is healthy. The river is from 6 to 8 miles wide, the water salt, and ebbs and flows, and the breeze delightful. Fish and oysters abound. Ex-Sheriff Chadwick, who lives, and has lived for many years, on the river, just above the town, told me that it is nearly as healthy as Beaufort; that chills sometimes visit them, but they are mild and readily yield to the usual remedies. And Samuel Whithurst who lives at the place, and has for many years, assured me that he never had a physician professionally called in to any of his family, white or colored.

Now is not this place—those lands, take them all in all,—*one* of the garden spots of the world?

Vessels, bound from and to Newbern, go up and down on the Neuse, in full view. Also, steamers, fishing smacks, etc.

The very best of those lands can be bought *now*—or could a few weeks ago—for $6, $8 and $10 per acre. $10 is the highest price, I believe, asked for any. Thousands of acres have been bought in the last few months by farmers from Hyde, who say that the land is nearly equal to the very best Hyde county land, worth $125 per acre. Other farmers have and are buying.

J. C. BLOCKER.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society, held at Red Springs the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November 1859.

AGRICULTURE.

Largest yield of Cotton per acre, 1600 lbs.
exhibited by Jas A Smith $25
The above was produced on clay bottom land—manured broadcast, with scrapings from the woods, and thirty bushels of cotton seed in the drill—rows four feet apart, ploughed four times, and hoed as often as was necessary to keep down the weeds.
2d best yield of Cotton 2000 on 1½ acres,
D McP Buie dip
Largest yield of Corn per acre, 31½ bushels,
W C McNeill, (B M) 10
The above Corn was planted in rows five feet apart, and two feet in the drill—manured with lot manure and cotton seed, ploughed three times, and hoed so as to keep it clear of grass and weeds.
Largest yield of Oats per acre, 14½ bushels,
W C McNeill, (B M) 2
Largest yield of Wheat per acre, 11 bushels,
W C McNeill, (B M) 2
Largest yield of Potatoes per acre, 350 bushels,
W C McNeill, (B M) 3
The above Potatoes were planted from the sprout in beds three feet apart—manured with 150 lbs. of Guano, the land being previously cow-penned.
Largest yield of Potatoes on ¾ of an acre, 270
bushels, A D McNeill 1
The above Potatoes were produced on land from which a crop of wheat was taken in June last—manured with stable manure for the wheat, received no additional manure for the potatoes.
Best sample bread Corn, Wm McNeill, (Raft Swamp) 50
" " Wheat, W C McNeill, (B M) 50
" Specimen Sweet Potatoes, Col P P Smith 25
2d best " " " Angus Leach dip
" Yam Potatoes, W C McNeill, (B M) dip
Best variety of Field Peas, H McNeill, (R S) 25
" specimen Oats, W C McNeill, (B M) 25
" Pumpkin, J P Smith 25
Fine specimen Gourds, Arch'd Currie dip
Best Corn for stock, Master J A McKay 50
" specimen Barley, D C McNeill 25

HORTICULTURE.

Best specimen Apples, The Misses Smith 25
Fine " " H McNeill, (R S) 25
Specimen Arkansas Apples, Miss E Buie 25
Horse Apples, 2d crop, The Misses Smith dip
Best specimen Collards, Angus Leach 25
" " Radishes, J B McCallum, Jr 25
" " Parsnips, Angus Leach 25
" " Ruta-Baga Turnips, Master J A McKay 25
" " Globe " Master J A McKay 25
" variety Beans, H McNeill, (R S) 25
" Pie Melon, Duncan McNeill 25
2d best Pie Melon, Angus Leach dip
3d " " " Miss M C Smith dip
" Florida Squash, J B McCallum, Jr 25
2d " " " Duncan McNeill dip
" Citron, Mrs D P McNair 25
" variety Garden Seeds Mrs S E Hawley (Fay.) 25
" Artichokes, Master G A McKay 25
" Parsnip Seed, " " " " 25

FLORICULTURE.

Best arranged boquet, Miss Julia McEachern 25
2d best " " " Pollie McCallum dip
3d " " " " Mag J McNeill dip

HORSES, MULES, &c.

Best pr matched Horses, Daniel McNeill $5
" draft Horse, Edward Currie 2
" saddle Horse, J A McKay, 2
" single harness Horse, R B Gregory 3
" Filly 2 yrs old, D McP Buie 1
" Colt 7 months old, A McEachern, Jr 50
" " 5 " " Neill Smith 50
" Mule Colt 6 mos. old, D C McNeill 50
" pr Mules, Arch'd Smith 2
" Single Mule, Alex McIntyre 1
" Jack, A Buie, 5

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HOGS.

Best bull 4 yrs old, H McNeill, (R S) 2
" Twin bulls 3 yrs old, Alex McMillan, Jr 2
" bull calf 14 mos, H McNeill, (R S) 1
2d best bull calf 7 mos, A D McNeill 50
" durham cow and calf H McNeill (R S) 2
" lot of cows and calves, D McNeill 2
" cow, (native) 4 yr old, A D McNeill 1
best heifer calf 7½ mos, A D McNeill 50
1 cow and twin calves, " " " dip
Best pr oxen, Col P P Smith 2
" single ox, D McP Buie 1

SHEEP.

Best buck, Col P P Smith 50
" ewe, " " " " 50
" pen of fat wethers, Neill Buie 50

GOATS.

Best buck and ewe, A D McNeill 50

HOGS.

Best guinea boar, A A McNeill 2
2d best " " A D McNeill 1
" pr Essex pigs, H McNeill, (R S) 50
" Essex and Guinea, H McNeill, (R S) dip
" pr native pigs, M C Brown dip
2d " " " A D McNeill dip
" lot fat hogs, H McNeill (R S) 1

POULTRY.

Best Brahmas, Cyrus McNeill 25
" Polands, H McNeill, (R S) 25
" lot common fowls, H McNeill, (R S) 25
" pr geese, " " " 25
Largest and best variety of fowls, Cyrus McNeill 50

SALT PROVISIONS.

Best lot bacon hams, D C McNeill 50
" dried beef, " " " 25

DAIRY.

Best specimen butter, Miss Diana McCallum 25
2d best " " Mrs W C McNeill (B M) dip
" cheese, " D C McNeill 25

FOOD, CONDIMENTS, &c.

1 jar citron preserves, Mrs D C McNeill 25
" apple " Miss Pollie McCallum 25
" " " Mrs D C McNeill 25
" scuppernong " Miss Pollie McCallum dip
" peach " Mrs Col Smith dip
" fancy citron, " D C McNeill dip
" muscadine jelly " J E Burns 25
" Apple " A McEachern dip
" wild crab " D C McNeill dip
Best mangoes, " Col Smith 25
" artichoke pickles, Miss Diana McCallum dip
" raddish pod pickles, Mrs D McCallum dip
" pickled cabbage, " Col Smith dip
" jar tomatoe catsup " J E Burns 25
" cucumber " " D C McNeill dip
Best white cake, Miss Diana McCallum 25
" plum " " Kate McNeill 25
" pound " " " 25
2d best " " Mrs D C McNeill dip
" rose " " Col McEachern dip
" fruit custard, Mrs W C McNeill (B M) 25
" musk melon custard, Mrs Jas A Smith dip
" scuppernong wine, " Col Smith 25
" " champagne, Dr T M Sikes 25
" blackberry wine, Miss M A Smith 25
2d " " " Mrs W C McNeill dip
2d " " " Miss Mary C Smith dip
" sparkling wine, Dr D M Buie (Bladen Co) 25
" cider, J C McMillan 25
" grape vinegar, Miss Pollie McCallum 25
" best bottle syrup (Chinese sugar cane,) Jno A McMillan 25
best jar honey, Miss Pollie McCallum 25
" strained honey, Mrs Col Smith dip
Best box potatoe starch, Mrs D C McNeill 25
" wheat " " W C McNeill (B M) dip
" specimen dried apples, Miss Diana McCallum 25
" ½ doz eggs, " " " 25

MECHANICS.

Best sweep ploughs, J B Clark 25
" two-horse plough, A B Currie 50
" one horse " " " 50
" spinning wheel, (linen) Lawrence Boan 50
" " " (large) Jno A McMillan 50
" plane stock " " " 25
" bench screw, " " " 25
" reel, Lawrence Boan 50
" shoe clamp, Lawrence Boan 25
" bachelor's candle-stick, Cyrus McNeill dip
" wash stand, G W DeKay 25
" window sash, G W DeKay dip
1 plough stock, J H Smith dip

FARM VEHICLES.

Best wagon bed, A B Currie 50
" lot of cart wheels, A Buie 50

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best quilt, (white) Mrs Col McEachern $2
2d best quilt, (rose wreath) Mrs S E Hawley (Fay) 1
2d grade " (Orange) " " " 1
3d " " " " Wm McNeill (R S) 1
Scrap " " J E Burns dip
Star " Miss Mary McCallum dip
Tulip " Mrs D McDuffie (Fay) dip
Star and Hexagon quilt, Miss D McCallum dip
Best white counterpane, Mrs D C McNeill 2
2d best " " Miss Susan McCallum 1
3d " " Mrs Col McEachern dip
" woolen counterpane, Miss Effie Buie 2
2d " " Mrs N Buie 1
3d " " " D McP Buie dip
Best carpeting, " S McNeill 25
" jeans, " " " 50
" plaid linsey, " D McCallum 50
" homespun plaid, The Misses Smith 25
Negro " Mrs D C McNeill dip
Striped domestic, " " " dip
Woolen domestic " W C McNeill, (B M) dip
Homespun flannel, The Misses Smith dip
Homespun, Miss Margaret McDuffie dip
Best overcoat, (homespun) Mrs D McKay 1
" vest, " " " 50
" boy's suit, " S E Hawley (Fay) 1
" pr pants, " D McKay 1
" ½ hose, Miss Annabella Stuart 25
" woolen yarn, " M E Smith dip

FANCY WORK.

Best ottoman cover (emb'd), Miss Mary Garner, cts. 25
2d " " " Mrs Dr Williams dip
Best pitcher mat, Mrs S E Hawley (Fayette) 25
" lamp do. do. do. do. 25
" emb'd candle do, Miss Sallie Shaw 25
2d do do do, " " dip
Best portfolio, Miss Ruth S McNeill 25
1 card-rack, " " dip
Best pin cushion, Miss Mag E McNeill 25
2d do do, " Laura B McCallum dip
1 emery cushion, " Mary A McNeill dip
Best melon-seed watch-case, Mrs S E Hawley (F) 25
" emb'd toilet, Miss Laura B McCallum 25
2d do do, " Mary A Smith dip
Best pr pillow slips, Mrs S E Hawley (F) 25
2d do do, Miss L B McCallum dip
Best piece flouncing, " R S McNeill 25
2d do do, " Lizzie Drake dip
Best hem'd-st'ched cambr. hdkf, Miss Katie McNeill 25
1 piece embroidery, Mrs S E Hawley dip
Best transferred collar, Miss Mag E McNeill 25
2d do do " Pollie McCallum dip
Best crochet collar, Mrs S E Hawley 25
" tatting do, " " 25
" hair bracelets, Miss Mary A McNeill 25
" watch guard, " Mag J McNeill 25
" pr under-sleeves, Miss Harriet McEachern 25
" emb'd collar, " " 25
Emb'd band and sleeves, Mrs S E Hawley dip
Best knitted tidy, " J Sikes 50
2d do do, Miss C A Murphy 25
Best emb'd cuffs, " Mag J McNeill 25
" braided child's dress, Miss Mary C Bridges 25
" crochet talma, " Emma Murphy 25
" child's hood, " Mary McNeill (L R) 25
1 braided child's dress, " Effie McLean 25
Best bead suspension basket, " Amanda Alford 25
" card do, " Kate McNeill 25
" " watch stand, " " 25
2d " do, " " dip
Best artificial boquet, " L B McCallum 25
" bead lamp mat, " P McColl 25
2d do do, " M A Buie dip
1 chenille & bead card basket " S A Dougherty 25
do do do, " Mary Garner 25
Bead card basket, " C A Murphy 25
" vase, " R J Dougherty 25
" lamp mat, " C A Murphy 25
" card basket, " Mary Garner dip
Best money purse, R D Young 25
" braided linen apron, Miss M J McNeill 25
" rice basket, " M A Smith 25
" home-made sewing silk, Mrs D C McNeill, 25

FINE ARTS.

1 Grecian painting, Miss Kate McNeill 25
do Speaking Likeness, Miss J O Fairman 25
do Little Family, Miss M C Morrison 25
do ——— ———, " M C Smith 25
do ——— ———, " Mollie King 25
do First Friend, " Almena McQueen 25
do Paul and Virginia, " M A Buie 25
do Innocent Love, " Lizzie McLaurin 25
do Autumn, " Laura Johnson 25
do Good Comrade, " J Nicholson 25

TROTTING AND PACING HORSES.

Best trotter, Soap-Sticks, H McNeill (R S), time 4 min. 6 sec.
2d best do., Dr M N Brown, 4 min. 8 sec.
Best pacing pony, Jno H McLean, 4 min.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Red Springs, on Thursday the 8th day of December next at 12 o'clock.

All persons entitled to premiums will please call for them on or before the day of the Annual Meeting.

W. J. STUART, Sec'y.

Nov 19 1t

PRAYERS FOR JOHN BROWN.

On the evening of Monday, the 14th of November, 1859, in the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's,) in the city of New York, occurred one of the strangest spectacles ever witnessed in this country. Seventy-five or eighty respectable, intelligent, pious people were assembled there to invoke the aid of Almighty God in behalf of John Brown, doomed to die the death of a felon. And who is John Brown? As the papers during the last month have teemed with his history past and present, with the particulars of his trial, and with every incident that might throw light on his character and career, it seems idle to ask this question. Everybody knows who and what John Brown is. His great crime is blazoned to all the world. He is a murderer and seditionist, and he glories in the name. But what he has done is nothing to what he contemplated doing. He sought to overthrow this Government, and to imbrue the hands of thousands of slaves in the blood of their masters. And good men, sane men, are praying that God may interpose to save him from the gallows and start him again in the mad work of midnight invasion, and the shedding of innocent blood. Surely, this is strange.

If the prayer-meeting in Dr. Cheever's church were an isolated occurrence it might pass unnoticed. Murderers always have sympathizers and the more horrid the crime the stronger the sympathy. It was ever so in the world's history; perhaps it is well it should be so. Mercy, be it ever so unreasonable and mis-directed, is better than no mercy at all. But the prayer-meetings for Brown are but one of a thousand symptoms that tell the sad story of a state of civil discord and intersectional enmity which bodes no good to the country. Making allowance for excitement, for passion, at the South, and for fanaticism at the North, and hoping, nay, confidently expecting that reaction which sooner or later follows every social disturbance, it is but too clear that dangers impend which may well fill the breast of every conservative man with sorest apprehension. If newspapers are to be taken as correct exponents of popular opinion, we may safely declare that never before were the people of the two sections of the Republic so exasperated with each other, nor was there ever a time when the confidence of the most devoted and steadfast lovers of the Union was so shaken.

Looking to history for instruction and for guidance, we find the annals of every great nation rife with details of civil strife, of commotion and confusion lasting for longer or shorter periods, and shaking the edifice of State to its very foundations. And all this happening time and time again without a permanent dismemberment of the nation or a serious check to its general progress. The history of England abounds with such particulars. But if we take encouragement from the fact that England has withstood so many and so powerful disturbances, we must remember that her government has always been and, in spite of repeated concessions to the people, still remains stronger than our own ever was. The besetting weakness of the Republic—a too abject submission to the will of the uneducated populace—exhibits itself throughout the length and breadth of our land; and we almost give belief to the fear that the experiment of the American Union will be as speedy in its fatal termination as it was colossal in its proportions, and glorious in the sublimity of the hopes it awakened in every lover of liberty the world over. When the people of one section are found praying Heaven to shield the men who murder their brethren of the other section, it requirss no prophet to foretell a sudden, violent, perhaps an irresistible strain upon all the ties that bind men in one polity and a common destiny.

To us of Maryland, seeing the wide-spread diffusion of that false sympathy of which the prayer meeting for John Brown is the exponent, there is little comfort. Removed alike from the misguided philanthropy of the North and the fiery vindictiveness of the extreme South, the accident of geographical position makes our fair State the theatre of the bloody drama which must be enacted whenever the fratricidal step of disunion is irrevocably decided upon. It is the part of common sense as it is of duty and kind feelings to both sections, for us to lift the gentle voice of entreaty and of warning to our enraged brethren. We will not cry "peace" so imploringly as to exaggerate the dangers around us, but we will, with all earnestness and sincerity beg the two sections to wait yet a little while and take calm counsel with us. The "lesson of the hour" in this life must never be taken against the lesson of the years. Looking back, how many perils we have escaped, how many dangers we have overcome, how many triumphs over enemies at home as well as abroad we have achieved since first we became a nation. Remembering this, why should we weakly abandon all hope now, and rush madly into that vortex of disunion and of anarchy whose depths of darkness no mortal mind can fathom? Remembering too how ofted the designs of wicked men and mistaken zealots are not only thwarted, but, in the providence of God, made to redound to his glory and the blessing of nations, why should we despair of good coming out of so strange and so disheartening a spectacle as a prayer-meeting in behalf of a fanatic and murderer like John Brown? It is not given unto us to penetrate the intentions of Him who shapes the fate of nations according to the decrees of His own wisdom, but we cannot help feeling that the set time for the dissolution of this great and abundantly favored Confederacy is not yet come. In a way we know not, and by means which we might deem despicable, the path of our national progress, now thick set with troubles, shall be cleared of every impediment, and there shall be peace and brotherhood once more. May God in his mercy speed that bright and hallowed day.

Baltimore American.

Pauperism in New York.—According to official reports, 130,150 city paupers were relieved and supported during the year ending December 1st, 1858—equal to one seventh part of the entire population—which was an increase of 37,011 over the preceding year, involving an expenditure of $500,000. The commitments for crime were 35,172, which was an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the preceding year, at an outlay of more than $300,000, making the annual cost to the taxpayers, for pauperism and crime alone, about $800,000.

But, perhaps, the most frightful phase of this great evil of pauperism as shown by the report, is the refutation of the popular idea that there is but little pauperism of native growth, which, it is alleged, leads to the neglect of measures for its prevention. The proportion of native born citizens receiving public relief in this city is stated at *thirty-eight per cent.* of the population; and the ratio in the interior counties of the State is said to be still greater. Taking the entire State, and comparing it with Great Britain, the figures show that the ratio of pauperism in England and Wales in 1858 was four and six-tenths per cent. of the whole population, in Scotland three and nine-tenths; in Ireland nine-tenths of one per cent; while in the State of New York, it was *seven and four tenths per cent,*—exhibiting the appalling fact, that the pauperism of this State is some five times in advance of that of Ireland; or in proportion to the populations of the respective countries, there are in this State five paupers to every one in Ireland.—*N. Y. Express.*

The So. Ca. Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will convene at Greenville, S. C., Nov. 30th.

THANKSGIVING REFLECTIONS.

The N. Y. Times has the following among other observations on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, which, there as here, occurred on Thursday last. They afford another evidence of an anxious feeling in that quarter in regard to the Union:—

The United States sorely need a Thanksgiving Day, that they may measure the tremendous extent of the perils which national success and national vanity, and the insolence of national security, have been preparing for the Republic. Let us silence to-day, for a brief space, the angry noise of partisan conflict and sectional recriminations, and ask ourselves in all seriousness what the future has in store for us if we continue to act, as for years we have acted, on the theory that nothing can disturb our peace, nothing shake our prosperity; that we have closed accounts with Destiny, and retired upon a reserve of national omnipotence to enjoy an uncontrolled career of national recklessness? The terror and trouble which John Brown's foray has spread far and wide through the South; the mingled anger and contempt which the mad diatribes of Southern leaders discussing that foray have too widely disseminated through the North, are the signs and symptoms of dangers which it would be worse than weakness for us any longer to dissemble. These things speak to us trumpet-tongued on such a day as this. They bid Southern men, as they give thanks to-day, to reflect upon the multitude of the blessings which they owe to the existence of this Union, and urge it upon them most solemnly to inquire what reasons there are for hoping that disunion would not make tenfold worse all that they now endure of social disquiet and political excitement, while it would rob them of so much they must see to be fundamental in the framework of their national existence. Upon Northern men, too, these things press their close instruction. Who that most ardently hates Slavery and loves freedom can brace himself up to-day save in the bigotry of fanaticism, against the conviction that to crush the whites of the South, to alienate them from the Republic, to madden them with the frenzy of fear and indignation, will not strike a single fetter from the slave, whatever calamities it may bring upon the freemen of the North in the disruption of our noble Empire, with all that pregnant word contains of woe and shame and consternation for us all.

Never was the wisdom of man more conspicuously foolishness than in the present turmoil of our national politics; never was there a time in which a hearty recognition alike of all the mischiefs of human self-sufficiency, and of the mighty power for good which sleeps in reverence for the Past and the institutions it has bequeathed to us, has been more deeply needed by any people than now it is by ourselves In our Thanksgiving, to-day, let us qualify the natural gladness of the season, in our homecircles and our retrospect of personal blessings, with graver thoughts than our hurried daily life permits, upon our national duties and our political responsibilities. On this day, at least, let our Politics and our Religion meet together, not to make our religion political, indeed, but to make our politics religious. It will need all the bravest faith and all the highest wisdom which we command, to make straight the crooked paths in which our national existence is fast becoming involved.

We make no complaint against Governor Wise for declining to postpone or commute the sentence of Brown. This paper was, perhaps, the first to suggest a commutation of the sentence to perpetual imprisonment—his pardon we never thought of or desired—but the question is one for Virginia; and since the conviction is just, his execution is only the forfeit due to offended justice.

The conspirators will unquestionably be executed, and whatever may be thought of the expediency of this course instead of imprisonment, (and it seems the laws do not place the question in the discretion of the Governor, as in the State of New York) the voice of the country will pronounce it just.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Paris.—The present circumference of the city wall—that is to say, the octroi, or custom-house wall—is 24,000 meters, about 18 miles. The new city limits after the 1st of January. will have a circumference of 40,000 meters, or 30 miles. But the great increase of the city limits is better shown by the square yards of meters. To-day the city has a surface in round numbers of 34,000,000 square meters; after the extension it will have 257,000,000 square meters. The total number of streets and thoroughfares of all kinds is 1,474. Their combined length is 400,000 meters —over 300 miles. The diameter of the city after the augmentation will be about the same in each direction—a distance of say 7 miles. The augmentation in population will be about 300,000 souls.

* * * The number of that class of thieves at Paris who are known as such, and on whom the police always keep an eye, is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, while the whole class of malefactors, from the professional thief to the suspected individual and the swindler, amount to about 40,000.

The exact number of men employed in the service of public surety is not known to the public. The people, and especially the rogues, magnifying their number by the measure of their dread, carry the figure to several thousand. But it is certain that the regularly employed portion of this service does not reach beyond three hundred men. After that there are, in fact, thousands who are paid by the job—that is to say, who receive a certain sum for each secret report, each piece of valuable intelligence furnished to the Prefect. The names of all these individuals are none the less enrolled on the books of the secret police as belonging to the corps, but are not paid by the year, as are the principal ones. The salaried class report in person to the Prefect of Police, or to his principal Chief of Bureau: while the other class, looked upon even in their own corps more as mercenary informers than as employes, report to Chiefs of Bureaux several degrees removed from the Prefect. It would be difficult to determine the extent of this latter class. We know that they are found in every rank of society, from the highest to the lowest. They must watch not only the governed, but the governing; and to reach the highest spheres there must be men of equivalent rank willing to assume the office of informer. Each military company has its unknown police agent; each corps of police agents has its special spies—men on whom the Prefect can depend; each Government Bureau has its particular clerk, who informs on the rest; and so on to the end of the chapter, the whole constituting the completest system of Jesuitism on a grand scale ever invented. But the beauty of this system is that it works invisibly, without noise and without scandal. Arrests are made and warnings given so quietly that the public attention is not awakened. The results are seen, while the machine remains invisible, and, judging from these, we are compelled to commend the system.

Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.

Dangerous Habit.—The habit indulged by many persons of picking their teeth with pins, is a very dangerous one. We read in an exchange of the death of a lady in another city, who contracted a cancer in her mouth from this cause—the brass and quicksilver used in making pins, accounted for it.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 23.

Gov. Wise left Harper's Ferry this morning, after receiving a despatch from Governor of Pennsylvania, tendering him the services of ten thousand men and offering to station a guard along the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Gov. Wise returned his thanks with the assurance that Virginia was able to protect her honor.

Last night an alarm was given by one of the sentinels firing off his rifle. Military orders were sounded from one end of the town to the other immediately, and a panic ensued among the women and children, and some men, whose nervous systems had been disordered by the late events. Shutters were closed and lights put out in quick time. At three o'clock this morning, another alarm occurred by the report of three guns. The town was again excited, and scouts were sent out, but no enemy was discovered. The excitement continued for an hour, when it was ascertained that the sentinel had in the darkness mistaken a cow for a man and fired at it.

It seems that some of the soldiers are disposed to play pranks. All is quiet to-day.

Major General Taliaferro arrived here by the express train last evening from Gloucester county, and has assumed by the direction of Gov. Wise the command of all the forces. Gen. Taliaferro does not supersede Col. Davis but was entitled by rank to command the whole of the forces.

There are now about 1,000 troops in arms here. A rumor was afloat to-day that there were a party of outlaws in the mountains near Cherry Run, but it is not credited. The sentinels at Charlestown are reported to have been fired on last night.

The Nashville Tragedy.—The fatal result of the controversy between the Editor of the Nashville Union and the editor of the Nashville News will not be without its beneficent moral lesson, if it shall impress upon the conductors and writers of newspapers the duties of moderation and courtesy and the grace of self-control; and if it shall tend to rebuke the morbid appetite of a certain class of readers for personalities and harsh reflections by journalists upon one another. The want of discretion and prudence has led to the death of many a man of true courage and high talents and sensibility; but the habit of a portion of the public in certain parts of the country to impute a want of courage to those who will not condescend to use provoking language themselves nor retort with contumelious and degrading epithets, has also produced many a street rencontre, where the duel is prohibited by severe and infamous penalties, as in Tennessee.

The young and rising members of the editorial profession may be assured, however, that fierce and bitter invective will never procure for them esteem or respect among those whose good opinion is most worth having. Partisans may, indeed, flatter, encourage, and "hound them on," as a huntsman would his pack; but all who can appreciate polished controversy will look upon them as *underbred*; while vulgar spectators of the editorial strife will but smile and chat and smile again, as they would at any other exhibition.

Washington Constitution.

Saving the Country.—* * * * And to the Star and other ultra Democratic journals, which are trying to increase the excitement now prevailing, seemingly for the purpose of bringing about the result [disunion] which they pretend to deplore, we would say: Cast the beam out of thine own eye, before you make so much talk about the delinquences of the Opposition party. We recollect that no longer than last year, several leading Opposition journals in Georgia, and elsewhere, urged upon the South, without distinction of party, to make Senator Hammond the candidate for President, because, though he was a Democrat, he was a man who cared more for his country than he did for his party. But what Democratic journal seconded this move? No one, so far as we know. What Democratic journal ever offered to support any loyal and patriotic Whig, in order to save the Union?—Not one. No, according to the spoilsmen, the Union is *always in danger* and it is *always* necessary for the opponents of Democracy to give up their most cherished party ties, for the sake of saving it; but this is *never* asked of their friends by these "sensation" journals. Oh no! that would be, in their opinion, giving up the greater good to save the less—for Democracy, to their short sighted view, is always worth more than the Union. Their battle-cry is always loud in favor of "Union," but louder still in favor of Democracy.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

Stand a bad Chance.—"Suspicious characters" stand but a bad chance now in the Southern States. They are arrested wherever they are found—and a man who cannot give a proper account of himself, and is found lurking about with no visible means of support, is apt to undergo a very strict examination. This, at least, may rid us of many vagabonds, too lazy to work, and depraved enough to do mischief.

Abolitionists in Columbas, Ga.—We learn from the Sun, that a young man, whose sentiments in regard to slavery are not in harmony with those of the South on the same question, was ordered to leave Columbus on the 16th inst. His name is said to be Wm. Scott, and was traveling agent for Messrs. Charles Scott & Co., dealers in embroideries, linen, &c., 254 and 256 Canal-street, New York. It would be well for Southerners to keep a sharp look out for all such abolition emissaries, and, if detected, teach them a lesson that will not be forgotten in an hour.

Parental Sympathy.—Parents express too little sympathy for their children; the effect of this is lamentable.

"How your children love you! I would give the world to have my children so devoted to me!" said a mother to one who did not regard the time given to her children as so much capital wasted. Parents err fatally when they grudge the time necessary for their children's amusement and instruction; for no investment brings so sure and so rich returns.

The child's love is holy; and if the parent does not fix that love on himself, he deserves to lose it, and in after-life to bewail his poverty of heart.

The child's heart is full of love, and must gush out toward somebody or something. If the parent is worthy of it, and possess it, he is blest; and the child is safe. When the child loves worthy persons, and receives their sympathy, he is less liable to be influenced by the undeserving; for in his soul are models of excellence, with which he compares others.

Any parent can descend from his chilling dignity, and freely answer the child's questions, talking familiarly and tenderly with him; and when the little one wishes help, the parent should come out of his abstractions and cheerfully help him. Then his mind will return to his speculations elastic, and it will act with force. All parents can find a few minutes occasionally, during the day, to read little stories to the children, and to illustrate the respective tendencies of good and bad feelings. They can talk to them about flowers, birds, trees, about angels, and about God.

They can show interest in their sports, determining the character of them. What is a surer way than this of bringing the child to the heart of the parent? When you have made a friend of a child you may congratulate yourself you have a friend for life.—*Life Illustrated.*

LATER FROM EUROPE

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Nov. 25, 1859

The Circassian arrived here yesterday with Liverpool dates to the evening of the 12th inst.

Three treaties of Peace were signed at Zurich on the 10th inst. Conference was to adjourn on the 12th inst. No formal proposition has been made to England to join the Peace Congress, but if made the Ministry will deliberate upon its acceptance, on the understanding that the Italians are not to be coerced.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton—Sales for the week 49,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and 6,000 for export, closing at a partial decline of ⅛d. Fair Uplands 7¾d; Middling Uplands 6¾d. Stock at Liverpool 436,000 bales, of which 295,000 bales were American. Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Rosin steady at 4s. a 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23d

Loss of the Indian.—The steamship Indian is a total wreck. She went ashore at 5 A. M. of the 21st., off Mary Joseph, Guysboro, N. S.

Three men were lost.

The Indian was a first class iron screw steamer of 1,764 tons register, built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1855, and owned by the Liverpool and Canadian Steam Ship Co.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.

Steamboat Sunk—Destruction of Cotton.—The Steamer Lucy Holcombe, hence for New Orleans, with 1,462 bales of cotton on board, sank on Saturday evening, near Helena. The boat will probably be a total loss.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq.—The next lecture before the Library Association, says the Petersburg Express, will be delivered on Thursday night next, by the Hon. Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina, a gentleman whose brilliant talents, we predict, will receive a cordial acknowledgment from the *elite* of Petersburg, on the occasion.

"Tar, Pitch and Turpentine."—Much as North Carolina has been sneered at on account of her tar, pitch and turpentine, we imagine that if her naval stores were blotted out it would be felt in the commercial world. We learn that the shipments of naval stores from North Carolina to England during 1858 amounted to $2,176,870.

Newbern Progress.

Rode on a Rail.—In Helena, Arkansas, on Wednesday of last week, an old man from New York, who had expressed himself an Abolitionist, was taken up and lodged in jail. Next morning he was taken out and carried upon a rail to the wharfboat, followed by quite a crowd of loafers and boys. He was then ordered to leave the State.

Railroad Car Axles.—Among the patents issued last week, we notice one to Gen. Edward J Mallett of New York, (formerly of Fayetteville) for improvement in railroad car axles.

Thrown from a Stage.—Bishop Paine of the M. E. Church, was thrown from a stage recently, near Bentonville, Ark., and dangerously injured.

During the year 1859 the number of buildings erected in St. Louis was twenty-five hundred and forty-two, valued at seven millions sixty-four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

How to Pronounce "Ough."—The ending syllable "ough," which is such a terror to foreigners, is shown up in its several pronunciations in the following lines:

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough,
They're better than meat for my cough;
Pray, let them be boiled till hot through,
But not till they're heavy or tough.
Now I must be off to the plough,
And the boys, when they've had enough,
Must keep the flies off with a bough,
While the old mare drinks at the trough.

To Farmers and Planters of N. Carolina!

Particularly Those Who Trade at Fayetteville.

ALL know the want and feel the necessity of having a reliable, home-made Fertilizer, carefully prepared and sold at moderate cost, whose vitality to Plant and durability in Soil, should make it a fit substitute for the expensive Guanos.

This desideratum is now attained, in the "NATIONAL FERTILIZER," discovered and patented by Dr. Louis Harper, lately State Chemist and Geologist of Mississippi.

The "National Fertilizer" is made of all the rich and vigorous elements necessary to the composition of a Manure. Its virtues being derived from Dissolved Bone Dust, Marine Fish, King Crabs, &c., Potash, Soda, mixed Phosphates, with Carb. and Sulph. Lime, Soluble Silica, &c.

The "National Fertilizer is put up in strong bags of 200 lbs. each, stamped with Company's mark, sold here at $1 75 per 100,—or at the Company's Office in New York at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

The undersigned, the sole Agent for this part of the State of North Carolina, has a small supply on hand, and at short notice, will be pleased to furnish to those who may wish to try it, any required quantity.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21 69-3m

28 Likely Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber, as Administrator with the will annexed of Finley McRae, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 5th day of January next, at the late residence of Flora McRae, on Clark's Creek, in the county of Montgomery, about one mile from the residence of Hon. Edmund Deberry, 28 LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said Finley McRae, deceased, consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Those wishing to purchase such property will have a rare opportunity, as the Negroes are mostly young and likely.

Terms of sale.—Six months' credit, with undoubted security.

Those having Negroes hired in their possession belonging to said estate are requested to deliver them to the Administrator on or before 1st January next.

C. W. WOODLEY, Admr.

Nov'r 12, 1859 68-6w*

Wadesborough Argus copy 3t.

Cotton Factory for Sale.

WE offer for cash, the best investment in North Carolina; one upon which a capitalist can realize 50 per cent. certain.

CROSS CREEK COTTON FACTORY,

With its five acres of Ground, Two Warehouses, Blacksmith Shop, excellent Dwelling, and Out-houses, Stables, &c.

The Yarns manufactured at this place, sell readily at home, and command 2½ per cent. more than any other Yarns sold in this market.

Everything on the premises in first rate order.

The Machinery thoroughly repaired and for sale cheap, as we wish to turn our attention more to the vine culture.

D. SCOTT, Jr.,
D. W. C. BENBOW.

Nov'r 11

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1859.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We learn that the scene at our Market on Thursday morning last was one, to make glad the heart of the benevolent spectators. A large crowd of heads of poor families, male and female, was present to receive provision for a Thanksgiving Dinner, in the shape of the finest beef and bread, provided by a voluntary subscription among the citizens, collected by the Mayor and disbursed under his orders.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.—We learn that within a few days past a number of counterfeit half dollars have been put in circulation in this place. One of them has been handed to us. It is slightly thinner than the genuine coin, has not so clear a ring, and has a greasy feeling. With these exceptions it is a remarkably good imitation, and well calculated to deceive. The one we have has the date 1834.

A CITIZEN OF FAYETTEVILLE IN THE CAPITAL OF CHINA.—We had the pleasure last week of hearing read portions of a long and interesting private letter from Dr. John W. Sandford of this town, one of the Surgeons of the U. S. frigate Powhatan, written at Shanghai, in August last, on his return from Peking, in the suite of Mr. Ward, the American Minister. Dr. Sandford was unfortunately taken sick on his arrival at Peking, and did not leave his bed during the fortnight of the stay of the embassy in that city. Those who were well, however, saw about as little as he did of the great city, from which heretofore foreigners have been so generally excluded, and to which they may possibly hereafter have as little access.

In his letter Dr. S. enclosed a portion of the "North China Herald," a newspaper printed in the English language at Shanghai. It contains a long account of the trip to Peking, and of the death, on the way back, of the Rev. W. Aitchison, a Missionary, who accompanied the expedition as an interpreter.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—It is highly encouraging to the friends of internal improvement in North Carolina to find that all our railroads (except the Atlantic,) are beginning to pay, some of them very well. The Wilmington & Weldon pays eight per cent., besides considerably reducing its debt. The Raleigh & Gaston six per cent., reducing its debt and building shops also. The Central is probably earning five or six per cent. already on even its enormous cost. And lastly the Wilmington & Manchester earned during the last twelve months $209,793 07 over its expenses. Out of this it paid off $62,530 18 of debt, $78,924 93 of interest, and $32,179 32 in constructing work shops, &c., which have been greatly needed and will save a large amount of expenses each year. After paying interest on debt, the net earnings upon the capital stock were 11.61 per cent. The debt is now $1,114,990 07. Paying off this at the rate of sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year, the company will soon be able to divide a reasonable profit among the stockholders.

The stockholders, at their meeting in Wilmington last week, agreed to subscribe $15,000 to a line of steamers between New York and Wilmington; and the Wilmington & Weldon Company has authorized a similar subscription of $30,000.

Thos. D. Walker, Esq. was was re-elected President, without opposition, and his salary was increased to $3000.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

FIRE IN SALISBURY.—By letter from a friend in Salisbury we learn that on Wednesday morning last the old Methodist Church building was destroyed by fire. It stood within 8 or 10 feet of a new brick church erected by the Methodist Congregation last year, and has recently been used for the meetings of the colored members of the congregation. They had held a meeting in it on Tuesday evening, and the fire, which broke out about 7 o'clock the next morning, is supposed to have originated from some carelessness of the negroes. By great efforts the new church and the out-houses of the Boyden House, also very near, were saved.

TWO INCENDIARIES CAUGHT IN SALISBURY.—The same letter informs us that on Wednesday last two young men from Connecticut, book peddlers, were detected trading with negroes, carried before the Intendant, and, in default of bail, were committed to jail, to await trial at the next County Court. There was found in their trunks or carpet bags a long list of names of slaves between Raleigh and Salisbury.

TWO MORE SUPPOSED INCENDIARIES AT HENDERSON.—A letter to the Petersburg Express from Henderson, N. C., mentions the appearance there of two suspicious men, who, after loitering about for some days, went off without paying their hotel bills.

We publish these things for the double purpose of putting Southern people on their guard against strollers who have no apparent business, and of most earnestly cautioning against any thing like Lynch law towards them. The laws are ample to protect the South against them, and let us be careful to give no ground for clamor by resorting to any thing but the laws.

ANOTHER BANK IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Franklin (Macon county) Observer publishes a notice signed by the commissioners requesting "the stockholders of the Miners' and Planters' Bank to meet in the town of Murphy, N. C., on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of making such regulations as are necessary to put said Bank into operation. It is desired that all the preliminary steps be taken to have the Bank in operation by the first day of January 1860."

This Bank was chartered by the last Legislature. Capital $400,000. Shares $50 each. To go into operation when $100,000 are subscribed, and $50,000 paid in.

STATE STOCKS. The latest sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York are reported at 98¼. Virginia 93⅜. Tennessee 90⅛. Missouri 84⅛.

PROSPECTS OF THE UNION.—We copy a judicious article from the Baltimore American on the present gloomy prospect for the continuance of the Union. Whilst we fervently join in the prayer of the American for its perpetuity, we confess that we are less hopeful than that paper. Extremists only are heard, in both sections. In view of the great outrages perpetrated upon the South, by a regular system of stealing our property; in view of the fact that the whole North either assists those who perpetrate this great wrong or at least stand by and do not assist to prevent or to punish it; in view of the daring invasion of Virginia, and the almost universal sympathy of the North with the bold bad men who undertook it—how can Southern men feel otherwise than deeply indignant? It is not surprising that some of the most intemperate give expression to such feelings, in language both violent and insulting; whilst even calm and moderate men feel too deeply to rebuke such expressions. The most they can do is to refrain themselves from the use of irritating language. At the North, on the other hand, though there was for a week or two a general condemnation of John Brown's wicked outrage, that soon passed away. Public opinion against the South and its constitutionally guaranteed institution proved too strong for the continuance of the first impulsive and right feeling. It might possibly have been otherwise if the natural feelings of Southern people could have been suppressed, or vented in language less irritating, and in some respects unjust. But bitterness here has called forth bitterness and hostility there, until now there seems but little hope for the future.

The American cites the example of England, where civil wars have all ended without separation. Unfortunately our case is different from that of England. She had no such vast extent of territory, or such diversity of climate and of pursuits, and especially of institutions, in respect to which a fanaticism fiercer than ten furies has sprung up. Consequently her feuds were not sectional, as ours are. There are other peculiarities of the contest here, which it would be imprudent to state, but which are apparent to every mind, and which render it impossible to allay the strife until the North shall cease to wage war upon the South—and of that we confess that we see no hope. Instead of that peace and those acts of good neighborhood to which the South is entitled by every law, human and divine, not a finger is raised, scarce a voice is heard, against the daily open and avowed outrages upon our rights. It is impossible that this should continue without a disruption. And we have no hope, as we have said, that it will cease.

What may be behind disunion, we cannot tell; but we anticipate nothing good for either section. It seems to us the sheerest folly to hope for increased prosperity or greatness for either. Yet if every Southern man were as fully convinced as we are, that disunion will be a dire calamity for both North and South, still we could not hope for a long continuance of a union under a state of opinion and action and even a system of laws at the North which tolerates and legalizes a daily robbery and outrage of the South. It is not in human nature to stand [illegible].

So little is known at the North of the real feeling at the South, that the idea of disunion is universally treated as ridiculous. Some, like the braggadocio General of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, even talk of "whipping the South into obedience;" but the most common feeling is, that disunion is only an idle threat. It was so once; but it is no longer so. The first evidence we have seen of an awakening from this state of false security, is furnished by the N. Y. Times of Wednesday last. That paper publishes a letter from "its Virginia correspondent," giving a gloomy account of the state of feeling in that State. It is manifest that the correspondent is no Virginian, but some fanatic from the North; and that whilst he exaggerates his picture of the Virginia panic, much that he writes about crime, the trial by jury, religion, infidelity, &c., is applicable only to the great cities at the North; and has no foundation as applied to any Southern State. But there appears to have been enough in the picture to arouse and alarm the Times. It says, and says truly,—

"The Harper's Ferry invasion has shaken the confidence of the South in the good faith of the North to its basis. The people of Virginia regard it as only an indication of Northern sentiment,—the first of many similar inroads upon their peace. They construe the speeches and lectures and Abolitionist demonstrations of sympathy at the North, as proof positive that the movement is substantially approved and indorsed by the Northern people. Why, they ask, is Wendell Philips applauded when he lectures on this subject? Why are Garrison and Douglas tolerated in their appeals for aid to Brown? Why does the North solicit the commutation of his sentence, and why are no meetings held to denounce his crime and to calld own vengeance on him and his accomplices? * * * * This is the style in which they reason,—and it is perfectly natural under the circumstances."

Indeed it is natural. And well may the Times add, "We are not surprised to find it impossible to convince the Virginians that they mistake entirely the temper of our people and magnify immensely the perils to which they are exposed." It will indeed require something more effective than words to fasten such a conviction on the Southern mind. The Times says that our enemies "are few in number, and utterly contemptible in position and influence." If it were so, would not the great majority put a stop to the stealing of Southern property by these few and contemptible rogues, instead of allowing them to precipitate upon the country disunion and civil war? Would they not take some steps to prevent the invasion of a Southern State, either by a John Brown gang or by proposed rescuers of John Brown? When a band of fillibusters is preparing to leave our shores to perpetrate an outrage against any foreign country, the Executive and Judicial powers are put in motion to arrest it. But here are fillibusters of the worst sort coming to a sister State with the very worst and most ferocious intentions that ever fired human bosoms, and what says or what does a single one of these united sovereignties to prevent the wrong or to correct the wrong doers?

As the Richmond Whig well asks,—

"If two thousand persons can be assembled in Boston one night to sympathize with old Brown and raise money for his family, why cannot two thousand persons be assembled in the same city the next night, to denounce old Brown and his murderous foray, if there be the number of conservatives there that we are told there are? And so in regard to New York and all the cities and neighborhoods of the North. A conservatism that is wholly silent and inactive, what is it worth to us? What is it worth in the way of rebuking Abolition fanaticism, and preserving the Union?"

Since the above was written, the Times of Thursday has come to hand, in which we find further evidence of an awakening to the momentous nature of the impending crisis, in the following earnest statement of the duty of the Northern States themselves to put down any attempt from their borders to rescue John Brown and his gang:—

"We think that the authorities of the Free States owe it to themselves, and to the whole country, to defeat any such attempt that may be on foot, and to exercise special vigilance for its detection. If we are bound to prevent armed invasion from our shores of the territories of a foreign power, we are under tenfold greater obligations to prevent any forcible interference, on the part of our people, with the administration of justice in a sister State. * * * No other State in the Union can rightfully interfere with her authority in this respect:—and any attempt at such interference by forcible means should be arrested and punished with the utmost vigor.

"It is not easy to estimate the disastrous effect of an armed attempt at rescue upon the peace of the country. It would, as a matter of course, be met with armed resistance,—and the two sections might find themselves suddenly and hopelessly plunged into a state of actual war. For passion, stimulated by blood, is fearfully contagious; and no such collision could take place without rousing, in the hearts of thousands, the unreasoning spirit of resentment and revenge. We have very little fear of any disunion of these States, to be brought about by a calm reflection and on a careful calculation of consequences. But from such conflicts as would inevitably grow out of an armed attempt at the rescue of Brown, it is impossible to say what bad results might not arise. If there be therefore, in any Northern State, within the knowledge, actual or possible, of its authorities, any such movements as those which have been denounced to Gov. Wise, we regard it as a matter of the highest duty to put forth every possible effort for their suppression."

This is the language for the occasion. Let us see if it will be heeded in the proper quarters.

The Winston Sentinel cannot see how it perverted what we said on the subject of punishing John Brown. It is very plain to us, but we need take no further trouble to convince the Sentinel of it, since it has *now* allowed its readers (as it did *not* before) to see that the recommendation which we copied with favor under the then existing circumstances, was that Brown should be imprisoned for life at hard labor in the penitentiary, instead of being hanged—though it has taken especial care to omit that paragraph which showed that the recommendation originated with the *Democratic* Journal of Commerce. The Sentinel misapprehends us in another respect. The "concession" proposed was not a concession to our enemies, as the Sentinel has it; they asked and desired nothing better than that Brown be hanged; but it was a concession to our *friends*, such as the Journal of Commerce. It may or may not be wise for our people to listen with respect to the advice of their known and tried friends, situated as they the effect of a certain suggested course.—[illegible] of opinion it would have been wise *then*. The Sentinel thinks otherwise, and resents the advice as though it were an interference of enemies, "adding insult to injury," so it says. The South has not too many true friends at the North, that she can afford thus to huff them.

The Sentinel thinks it had "reasons quite sufficient to justify its publication of Seward's Rochester speech, viz: to show the character of the man who, in all probability, will be elected President of these United States, should the Southern Opposition in 1860, do as they did in 1856,—throw their votes away upon a side candidate,—there being in the country in fact but two great political parties,—the National Democratic and the Black Republican."

Heaven help the country if it shall ever come to pass that there are only these two parties. It is not so now, and we trust it never will be so. The Sentinel may perhaps find, sooner than it expects, that it is not so, that the Opposition party is still a power in the country, as indeed the late New York election showed it to be. But for the Opposition party, every State officer would have been elected from the Republican party, and that great State would no longer have been debateable ground.

This idea of the Southern Opposition contributing to the election of Seward is a sorry scarecrow, set up to give an excuse to those who wish to go where "spoils" are supposed to abound. The vote for Mr. Fillmore in 1856 certainly had no such effect, and it seems to us neither frank nor fair to assert that it will in 1860.

The Sentinel rather plumes itself on the fact which it states, that the Rochester speech that it published is *not* the speech of which Mr. Gilmer franked a copy, or even several copies, if there were several. Now *we* think that this only gives Mr. Gilmer another advantage over the Sentinel; for the Rochester speech is notoriously the very worst of Seward's speeches. If Mr. Gilmer was a traitor for franking one or one dozen of Seward's less objectionable speeches, what is the Winston Sentinel for scattering over the country hundreds of Seward's worst speech? True the Sentinel had a motive for the publication: it wished to show how bad Seward's sentiments are. Well this was precisely the motive avowed by Mr. Gilmer; and if the Sentinel rejected it in Mr. Gilmer's case, with what propriety can it rely on it in its own case? If there was "gathered up" "a bundle of these incendiary documents," franked by Mr. Gilmer, there might be hundreds of bundles of the Winston Sentinel gathered up, with a still more "incendiary document." But there appears to be one code for a Democrat, and another and very different one for a Whig.

We confess that we are surprised and mortified to see the Sentinel renew the stale, *disproved* charge, that Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio had congratulated and kissed Mr. Gilmer; and that "during the last Congress these gentlemen were 'hail fellow well met.'" If we mistake not, the Sentinel itself published Shaw's speech last winter, in which this scandalous story was disproved, at least the only part of it which was ever asserted. The charge that Giddings "kissed" him was never made until now by the Winston Sentinel. Besides lowering the character of the press—certainly none too high now—the effect of such things as this is, like the publication of Seward's speech, to encourage our enemies. How much more patriotic is the language of the Raleigh Standard, which says on Saturday last,—

"We are not disposed, in a crisis like the present, to make party capital out of the question of slavery. We must all look above party when the Constitution and Union are at stake."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Vigo, from Southampton 9th, has arrived.

The French Chinese expedition is progressing; it will consist of 10,000 men. France and England are in complete accord in this matter.

The Tuscan correspondent of the London Times, insists that it is the drift of France and Austria to destroy the *prestige* of the King of Sardinia, and thus to give the death-blow to national aspirations in Italy.

The Russians have a large naval force at Jeddo. It is feared that there will be trouble in consequence of the murder of three Russians.

The Circassian (see preceding page) brings later commercial news.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Africa arrived here this evening with Liverpool dates of the 12th. The news generally has been anticipated by the Circassian at St. Johns on Wednesday.

The nine hours' movement in London had ended. The building trades, having carefully considered their positions, have determined to withdraw the strike.

The Times has an article showing the prevalent feeling of France on the question of a war with England. The chief authority for its opinions is a respectable French review published in London. It is stated that in France the prospect of a war with England was incessantly discussed in the high places of power, in the public offices, in the army and navy, as well as among the working classes and men of business. The army is unanimous for war, while in the navy the desire for it amounts almost to frenzy. The church is as eager as either the army or navy. The conclusions are that in a war with England, the French empire has the power of satisfying the army and navy, gratifying the clergy, winning over the legitimists, and securing the suffrage of a united people.

HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—According to the reported conversations with Governor Wise, recently, in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret societies in various portions of Ohio and elsewhere, the members of which are bound not only to rescue Brown, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the conviction of him and his associates.

The letters which the Governor has received upon this subject are from men in whose word he places the fullest confidence, but whose names will not be revealed by him.

More Troops for Charlestown.—The Enquirer says that Gov. Wise, upon his return from Charlestown ordered 500 more troops to that place.

The Enquirer also says that "There is no truth in the despatch that Gov. Chase had informed Gov. Wise of men now arming in Ohio, nor of Gov. Wise's reply. Nor that Gov. Packer had tendered 10,000 troops to the Executive of Virginia, nor is there any reliance to be placed in the reports and despatches that now flood the papers, relating to military affairs, at Charlestown."

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 25.—All is quiet, with occasional alarms and rumors, amounting to little or nothing. Four companies of the military are quartered at the court-house. Gen. Talliaferro has taken command. It is rumored that Brown has greatly changed during the last twenty-four hours, and is becoming quite penitent.

LATE FROM MEXICO & BROWNSVILLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.

The Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 22d inst.

It was reported that the French fleet would soon blockade Vera Cruz.

Advices from Galveston state that the Legislature of Texas had ordered the State troops to arrest Cortinas. Capt. Ford had been appointed to command the expedition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Important Despatch from Gen. Scott.—The War Department has received a despatch from Gen. Scott, dated "Straits of Fuca, Oct. 27th," by telegraph from Leavenworth 24th, which runs as follows:

"Two days ago I despatched a communication to Governor Douglas, proposing a temporary adjustment on the basis suggested by the President. No answer has yet been received. The proposition will no doubt be accepted. Everything here is tranquil."

SACKVILLE, N. S., Nov. 25.

The Wrecked Steamer.—The *Indian* had 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, 800 tons of cargo, and some specie. The passengers and crew took to the boats, one of which capsized, drowning several, and another was stove alongside the steamer. Two others with passengers and seamen drifted out to sea and have not been heard from since. The schooner *Alexander* arrived at Halifax yesterday with 24 rescued persons. The number lost is unknown.

Washington Items.—It is understood that Judge Douglas' physicians unite in urging him to proceed to the coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and that Mrs. Douglas accompany him for a similar purpose—as soon as their strength will enable them to travel. It is not yet known, however, whether he will act on the suggestion.

The number of members of Congress in this city is daily increasing. The organization of the House of Representatives is with them the prominent topic of conversation and concern.

The N. Y. Times' correspondent says that the Message, and the accompanying reports, will not be printed in advance of their delivery to Congress; and all official safeguards have been doubled to prevent the possibility of a leak. Instant removal is threatened against any employee who shall reveal an item.

MR. BATES AGAIN.—The St. Louis Republican a few days ago stated that the recent manifesto in the St. Louis News as to Mr. Bates's political views was not authorized by him. The News replied that it had no formal authority to make such an exposition, but that its statement was founded on Mr. Bates's well known and long entertained opinions. The St. Louis Democrat (Republican) of a late date announces that every word of the publication in the News is endorsed by Mr. Bates.

MARRIED,

In Rockfish Village, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. C. West, Mr. JOHN C. PHILIPS to Miss SARAH A. POWEL, all of Cumberland.

Carolinian please copy.

In Newbern, on the 24th inst., HENRY R. BRYAN, Esq., of Raleigh, to Miss MARY BIDDLE, daughter of the late John Norcott, of Pitt county, N. C.

DIED,

In this county, on the 7th inst., at her residence on Long Street, Miss CATHARINE RAY, aged 82 years.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 22d of November, LOUIS EDWARD HENRY, only son of the late Louis D. Henry and Margaret M. his wife; aged twenty-nine years five months and three days.

Bacon and Cheese just received.

10,000 LBS. Bacon;
75 Boxes Cheese.

Nov 28 E. F. MOORE. 69it

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 28.

BACON,	14 a 15	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 15
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10⅝	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	0 a 0	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 10
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	65 a 0 70
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	5 85 a 5 90	N. C. Whiskey	60 a 0 70
Super.	5 60 a 5 65	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 35 a 5 40	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 10 a 5 15	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 00 a 1 05	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	55 a 60	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	90 a 95	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 75 a 2 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 1 25
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Since last review receipts of this article have not been so large as during the week preceding. On Friday however, there was a considerable quantity offered and sold at 10¾ and 10½ for best grades.

Flour—Has arrived more freely since our last and our market has not been so firm. We note a decline with sales of Super on Friday at $5 75, and on Saturday ranging down as low as $5 60.

Spirits—Continues to arrive sparingly, small sales were made on Friday at 38 cts. at which our market was inactive; we note a decline since then of 1 ct. per gallon.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 26, 1859.

No transactions in any article reported. During the week, 2,550 bbls. Turpentine closing at 2 80 for Yellow, 2 24 for Virgin, 1 75 for Hard. Spirits, 1475 bbls., closing at 40 except for extra bbls. at 41. Rosin, 1000 bbls. Common 1 10. Tar, 70 bbls. at 2 50. Cotton, 95 bales at 10¾ to 11¼ for strict to good middling; market closed inactive. Barrels, 400 24 hand Spirits, 1 50 —90 days. Timber, 4 rafts at $9, 9 75, $10, $11, for ordinary to prime. No other reports.

At New York, Cotton heavy. Flour advanced; Southern 5 60 to 5 75. Wheat excited and advanced 5 cts. Spirits dull at 44½ to 45. Rosin, common, steady at 1 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Nov. 26—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for N C Arsenal, Jno C Haigh, A M Johnson, Worth & Utley, T C Haltum, J & A C Cowles, Myrover & Wightman, S Edwards, S C Hackney, G W Sperling, A A McKethan, Mrs R C McNeill, J M Vann, A Holmes, S J Hinsdale, D G McRae, C W Andrews, J N Smith, S T Hawley & Son, Mooring & Coble, Brower & Macon, J C Stedman & Co, Mrs M Banks, Rockfish Co, S B Hill, A Johnson, J M Worth & son, C T Haigh & Sons, Wm Overby, J R McDuffie, O Houston, J & N A Cameron, Mrs R Swann.

Express Line. Nov 26.—Str North Carolina and tow, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

Cumberland Co. Bonds.

WE are requested to say that the Coupons No. 5, attached to the above Bonds, due 1st Dec'r next, will be paid to the holders by W. G. Matthews, County Trustee, at Bank of Fayetteville, on and after that date.

Nov 28 70-2t

FOR SALE.

400 CASKS fresh Lime;
150 " " Cement;
400 Sacks Salt;
300 " Corn;
40 Bbls. New Jersey Whiskey.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov 28 70-3w

Frame, Trunks!!

We are again in receipt of

"METROPOLITAN TRUNKS,"

consisting of Sole Leather, Eng. Leather, Gutta Percha, Wellington, and the Oxford Trunk,

Newly Made and Beautifully Finished!

Among the lot is the celebrated—and with the ladies justly popular—

EUGENIE TRUNK!

Made of Sole Leather, with Steel Springs, Hickory Bound, and having Hat Case, Drawers, and Compartments complete.

Being the manufacturers' sole Agents for Fayetteville, we are enabled to offer Trunks at the same price (freight added) that they can be purchased for at the manufactory.

PACKING TRUNKS

from 32 to 36 inches continually on hand.

Call at

The Clothing and Furnishing Depot of
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
21 Hay St.

Nov 25 1t

Negro Man for Sale.

BY order of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, upon the petition of Frances Evans and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of County Court, 7th December, one Negro Slave named ISAAC, aged about 46 years.

Bond and security required from the purchaser. Terms made known at sale.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Nov 25 70ts

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., November 28, 1859:—

J J Askew, Loyd Allen, J J Allen.

F J Bounting, J E Barden, J A Brady, H H Brinson, H Busan, F B Beall, B C & H Beard, A Bennett, W A Baker, M F Barfield.

J Cunningham, A Cunningham, M Cartwright, A Cazau, T B Cadell, Coroner of Cumberland, B Chanly, C Cason, D J Calden, Cannon & Finger, J A Cameron.

Phillip Darby, L E Davis, R R Darkley.

Gen John Evans, M A Edey.

A Gardwin, John Good.

J W Hartman, Mary Holden, J H Hill, J A Hammond, J W Hany, Charles Holland, J M L Harrington, T Hobigood, W H Hoskins, B Hunicut.

Susan Jawdan, M C Johnson.

E A Nox.

G W Kindred.

C A Lewis, A Landis, W N Locus, M Lesner, S A Ledbetter, J. W. Locus.

J D Mullinex, F J Martin, W B Muse, Michal & Buchu, A McArannan, D McKinnon, M J McLamore, D McInnis, E McFrileze, J H McKaughan, M J McKay, A McDonald, A McLeod.

M Phillips, O Perkins, C M Prithey.

S Ray, W Rasbery, R E Reanns, C E Robins 2, G L Rogers.

John Smith, B E Smith, A J Smith, W J Smith, C Smith, W B Smynds 2, M Stewart, W W Sammons, T Street, S Skiper, G A Schwarzmann.

L Topkins, J W Throne.

J M Wadkins, R J Whitehead, L Word.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 811ypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

HAW RIVER ACADEMY.

THE undersigned has taken charge of a School near the town of Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C., presenting unusual advantages for the education of children of both sexes. It will be called for the present, Haw River Academy. The citizens of the neighborhood are taking hold of the enterprise with an earnestness which betokens good success. They will furnish board and comfortable rooms for $6 a month to as many as may desire to enter.

This is a highly agreeable and advancing neighborhood, and will be in every way pleasing to such as are really in pursuit of an education,—and no others are wanted.

The Tuition will be as follows:

For Primary English,	$7 50 per Session.
" Advanced Do.	10 00 "
" Classical Do.	15 00 "

The first term of 5 months will commence the 9th of January. For further information address the Principal, Pittsboro', Chatham Co., N. C.

JOHN R. HOLT, Principal.

Nov. 10, 1859. 70-6w

JEFFRIES CREEK ACADEMY.

MARION DISTRICT, S. C.

A NEW Institution is open for a competent Teacher in English and Classical Studies, and will go into operation 16th January, 1860. It is situated 5 miles South of Mars Bluff, on W. & M. R. Road, healthy location, convenient to churches, surrounded with intelligent and moral families: a new and commodious house with good water. The School will be limited to 30 scholars. Salary of $700 is offered, and if entire satisfaction is given, $800 at the end of the year. The Trustees will receive applications until Friday the 30th day of December, at which time an election will take place. Address

HECTOR CAMERON, P. M.,
Jeffries Creek, S. C.

Nov 22 70*4t

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN THE SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY, and continue 21 weeks.

FACULTY.

T. H. BRAME, A. M., President and Prof. of Latin, Mathematics and Experimental Science.

REV. R. T. HEFLIN, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.

MISS A. J. SEARLE, Teacher of French, German and Oil Painting.

MISS S. E. COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.

MISS ————, Teacher of Music and English.

MRS. M. A. BRAME, Matron.

EXPENSES PER 21 WEEKS.

English Branches,	$15,00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	10,00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22,00
Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, each,	10,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Embroidery, Wax-fruit, Leather-work, each,	5,00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,	1,50
Contingent Expenses,	1,00
Board, including servants' attention and fuel,	50,00

Washing and lights, from $1,50 to $2 per month.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.

☞ All bills payable half at the beginning and half at the end of term.

Persons desiring further information will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Pres't.
Board Trustees.

A. M. GORMAN, Sec'y.
Nov. 18. 69-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THE Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing-Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to this excellent machine, upon our own responsibility."

I expect another supply in a few days. Price $50.

Sept 29 S. J. HINSDALE, Agent. 53itf

JAS. N. SMITH,

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glassware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair & Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.

With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 8, 1859 65itf

W. N. TILLINGHAST

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 CHINA Tea Sets, Gilt and Plain, 20 different styles;
150 prs. China Vases, over 50 patterns;
An assortment of White China Dinner & Tea Ware;
Fancy Articles of China and Glassware for Presents, &c.;

Glass-ware.

1400 Dozen Tumblers;
100 " Goblets;
90 " Wine Glasses;
175 " Glass Dishes, Nappies and Butters;
50 " " Bowls, on stands;
40 " " Jars;
14 " Lanterns;
10 " Lamps, for Kerosene, Fluid, Oil and Lard;

Earthen-ware.

1600 Dozen Plates;
2800 Sets Cups and Saucers;
125 Dozen Dishes;
75 " Pitchers;
175 " Bowls;
200 Ewers and Basins.

The above are of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA and the usual COMMON WARES. Together with all the smaller articles of China, Glass or Earthen-ware required for complete housekeeping.

950 Looking-Glasses,

All sizes, from 8x4 to 30x17 inches;

53 Silver Plated Casters,

Of 20 patterns, $5 and upwards;

Silver Plated Spoons;

Silver Plated Forks; Silver Plated Cake Baskets, Cups, Communion Sets, Candle-Sticks, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Ladles, and a number of Fancy Articles.

Britannia-ware.

17 Doz. Britannia Casters;
350 " Britannia Spoons;
Candle-sticks, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, &c., &c.

Knives and Forks.

300 Dozen, comprising Fine Ivory handle Knives alone,
Fine Ivory handle Knives and Forks;
Horn Tip, Ebony, Bone and Cocoa handle, with STEEL Forks;
Superior Carvers, of Rogers's and other good marks;
China Knife Sharpeners, good.

45 Dozen Baskets.

Also, a fine assortment of Tea Trays;
Old Dominion Coffee Pots;
SCISSORS, small embroidery up to Shears;
Planished and Plain and Japanned Tin-ware;
Wooden Ware.

A variety of other articles useful to House-keepers, too numerous to name here; but all contained in his Catalogue, which he will be pleased to send to all applicants.

These Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which ought to please.

Remember to call at

W. N. TILLINGHAST'S

Crockery Store.

Sept. 27 52itJ1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY.

Fall Term, 1859.—In Equity.

Elijah Byrd and wife Mary Ann, and John A. Hill, an infant, by his next friend Elijah Byrd, vs. Moses Gardener and wife Myranza Ann, Solomon Hill, Catharine Hill, Richard Brewer and wife Elizabeth, James Hill, Nancy Hill, Annis Hill, Edward Hill, Andrew Hill, Davidson Flynn and wife Milly, George Grimsley and wife Sarah, and Elias J. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward Hill, Andrew Hill and George Grimsley and wife Sarah, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Edward and Andrew Hill and George Grimsley and wife, to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or a decree will be rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity, in and for the County of Robeson, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1859.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Oct'r 18 60*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1859.

Margaret Sessoms vs. Heirs at Law of Amos Sessoms. Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Sessoms, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State, It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alexander Sessoms to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead or answer to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte, and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1859.

60*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term 1859.

James C. Clark vs. Daniel P. Clark, Archibald C. Clark, Calvin Buie and wife Ellen Buie. Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald C. Clark, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in said town of Fayetteville, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the justices of our said court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be held pro confesso as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said court, at office, this the first Monday of October A. D. 1859.

68-6t*] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

Montgomery Superior Court of Law.

FALL TERM, 1859.

Samuel H. Christian vs. John T. Andrews. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Jno. T. Andrews, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Jno. T. Andrews to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, and answer, replevy or plead to the same, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, James B. Ballard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in August A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

Issued the 25th day of October 1859.

64*6t] JAMES B. BALLARD, C. S. C.

Montgomery Superior Court of Law.

FALL TERM, 1859.

E. G. L. Barringer vs. John T. Andrews. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John T. Andrews, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, and answer, replevy or plead to the same, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, James B. Ballard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in August A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

This, 25th day of October 1859.

64*6t] JAMES B. BALLARD, C. S. C.

Southern Plows, Corn Shellers, &c.

A. F. MAYHER & CO.,

No. 54 Vesey Street,

NEW-YORK CITY.

A. F. M. & CO., would respectfully inform Southern Merchants and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that they are still manufacturing all kinds of both Steel and Iron Southern Plows, Plow Castings, Corn Shellers, Grain Cradles, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Store Trucks, Garden and Canal Barrows, Gin Gear Segment Castings, &c., &c., expressly for the Southern Trade. Also on hand, all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., &c., which we sell at LOWER prices than any other house in the United States. We have a Descriptive Wholesale Priced Catalogue, which we will furnish on application by mail or otherwise. All Goods warranted to be as represented. A. F. MAYHER & CO.,

Send for our Price List. No. 54 VESEY ST., N. Y.

Successors to John Mayher & Co.

(Who established the business in 1820.)

Sept 3, 1859 46*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.

Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

The Justices of Harnett are requested to meet at the Court House in Summerville, on Monday the 12th December, to appoint Commissioners to lay off lots, &c., in the newly established county seat, Lillington, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Court.

R. C. BELDEN, Ch'm.

Nov 19 68-2t

Carolinian copy twice.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of Land; one in the upper end of Marion District, S. C., (on which he now resides,) lying on both sides of Little Pee Dee River, at McInnis' Bridge, containing 600 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling and all out-houses, nearly all new. The other near Alfordsville, in Robeson county, N. C., containing 800 acres. For further information, call on or address me at McInnis' Bridge, Marion Dist., S. C.

PAISLEY ALFORD.

Nov 2 64*4t

AGENT WANTED,

TO Solicit Orders for our $15, $20, and $25 Patent Sewing Machines. Salary $40 per month, with expenses paid. It is a practical machine for every family; so simple in its construction that a child can learn to run it, and half an hour's experience will enable a lady to operate with it well. Warranted equal to any high priced machines. Address

I. HALE Jr. & CO.,

Newburyport, Mass.

Nov. 19. 68*9t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of James Young, Sr., deceased, Bulloch county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in December next, the following property, belonging to the estate of the said James Young, to wit: **22,135** acres of Pine, Oak, Hickory, and rich Bay Land, on the Central Rail Road, in Scriven and Bulloch counties, on the great Ogeechee river, and from **55** to **61** miles from the city of Savannah; five large and well improved Plantations, in a high state of cultivation, with commodious Dwelling Houses, Negro, Gin, and all other out Houses commonly on farms. On the Homestead place, is a splendid mansion, all the buildings new, a fine saw, grist, smut and flowering mill, in full operation.

Fifteen tracts of these, are heavy and densely timbered, on which are several fine sites for mills, building and improvements. The timbers are inexhaustible, and and very valuable—convenient to Savannah, one of the best lumber and timber markets in the world, having the advantage of the great Ogeechee river, (one of the best rivers south for rafting,) and the great C. R. R. of Georgia passing through it—this road alone, buy millions of feet of small lumber for repairs along the line; besides, there are thousands of large trees on these lands that will bring from $15 to $35 per stick or tree, in Savannah market. These lands are also valuable for agricultural purposes—over 50 bushels per acre are frequently produced on the bay land. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and grapes, grow well—two hours on the rail road will land this fruit in Savannah, where it commands a good price, and sixty hours from there to New York, one of the best fruit markets in the world. Sea Island and Upland Cotton, do well.

15,928 acres of Land, lying in Bulloch county, consisting of sixteen tracts, thirteen of said tracts in one body, and bounded as follows: northwardly by lands of E. Beasly, D. Hendricks, T. Hendricks, J. Hendricks, T. Evans, and Mrs. Fench; westwardly by J. Hendricks, G. D. Mallard, M. Moore, and J. Dixon; South by L. Lanier, E. Wells, Hodges D. Brower, and M. Donaldson; eastwardly by the great Ogeechee river. Another tract, **503** acres, bounded northward and westward by M. Donaldson; south by Dr. Coleman, and east by the great Ogeechee river. Another of said tracts, **1,369** acres, bounded west by E. Allen; south by A. Akins; east by H. Lanier, and north by H. Lanier. Another tract of **285** acres, east by vacant land; southwest by vacant, and northwest by land of John Miller; also one tract in Scriven county, containing **585** acres, bounded northwardly by lands of S. Burk, Mrs. Barber, Dixon, and Burk; eastwardly by Burk and Thomas Burns; south and west by Thomas Burns and the great Ogeechee river; one-half mile from No. 6 C. R. R. Another tract, **125** acres, bounded southwardly and westwardly by Thomas Barber, and northwardly and eastwardly by Cooper's land. Another tract of **2,322** acres, bounded north by Lee and westwardly by Hollingsworth, Thompson and J. Cameron; east and northwardly by Evans, Cameron, Moore and Wood. Another tract, **220** acres, bounded southward and eastward by Wm. S. Moore; west by Lee, and north by Woods. All these lands are well watered.

About four or five hundred head of fine hogs will be sold also; about thirty head of mules and horses, wagons, carts, timber carriages, two or three sets of blacksmith's tools, one yoke of oxen, four or five cotton gins, and other plantation tools and implements, one cast iron cane mill, and household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, cash on delivery; personal property will be sold on twelve months credit, small notes, interest from date, with two approved securities; the real estate will be sold, one-fourth payable in three months, the balance in one and two years—all notes to bear interest from date, and be secured by mortgage on the land, and at least one or two good endorsers. Purchasers paying for titles.

Persons wishing information by letter, will please address JNO. CAMERON, at Ogeechee P. O., Scriven Co., Georgia.

Persons wishing to examine the lands are respectfully invited to call on John Cameron, at No. 5½ C. R. R., who will take pleasure in giving all the information required.

Persons wishing to purchase can find a map of these lands at the editors' office.

Additional time will be given to heavy purchasers.

JAMES YOUNG, Jun. } Adm'rs.
JNO. CAMERON, }

All the heirs being of age, titles undoubted.

☞ Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

Oct. 27, 1859. 62*ts

BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered [illegible] Twenty years practice the [illegible] resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

[illegible] Price, as cents per bottle.

MOTHERS

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York,

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

FOR SALE.

400 CASKS fresh Lime;
25 " White do.;
100 Bbls. Cement;
500 Bags Corn;
500 Sacks Liverpool Salt;
10 do. Blown do.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov 7 65-3w

Herring! Herring!!

75 HALF and whole Bbls. Herring, for sale by GOLDSTON & FULLER.

Nov 14 66-2w

Just Received.

1500 LBS. No. 1 MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by R. MITCHELL.

Oct 28 62tf

WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of COTTON and LINEN RAGS, for which fair prices will be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.

Aug. 17 41-

W.M. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

H. W. HORNE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS.

HARRISS & BROWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Yjd

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs.

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

H. GRAHAM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JAS. C. SMITH.] [MILES COST IN

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

July 20, 1859 33-6mos

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch, Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14-1y

Roofing and Guttering,

Done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,

MARKET SQUARE.

Oct'r 4 55-

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 61*1y

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

BEEF TONGUES can be found at J. W. HORNE'S.

DRIED BEEF just received at J. W. HORNE'S.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, best quality J. W. HORNE'S.

NEW-Hulled Buckwheat, State Cheese and Scotch Herring. JAMES W. HORNE.

SELECTED Goshen Butter—a very fine article—for sale at retail or by 40 lb. Kegs, at J. W. HORNE'S.

Nov 11. 66*3t

Clothing! Clothing!!

WE are just receiving, and now opening, our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of

Fine Coats of the best make,

and also Coats and Pants suitable for Laborers; which we warrant to sell cheaper than anybody else in our line of trade. We have also a fine assortment of Linen and Marseilles SHIRTS; Flannel and Cotton DRAWERS and U. SHIRTS; NECK-TIES; NECK-STOCKS; POCKET BOOKS, &c., &c.

GREENTREE & BARNUM.

Those who are indebted to us, will find it to their advantage to pay up by the first of October next.

G. & BARNUM.

Two Doors below the Carolinian Office.

Sept. 9. 48*3m

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, for new Certificates for two shares of the stock of said Bank, standing in the name of Donald McInnish, in lieu of the originals, dated 3d Aug. 1857, and numbered 973 and 974. JOHN McRAE,

Ex'r of Duncan McRae, who was Ex'r of Donald McInnish.

Fayetteville, Sept 15 50*3m

JARVIS & BAKER'S

ISLAND GUANO,

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,

IMPORTED BY THE

AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with above, BROWN & CO., Wilmington.

Agents for the State of North Carolina.

WORTH & UTLEY,

Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION four miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road, containing 1700 Acres, 400 under fence, and produces well—three sets of Turpentine Boxes from 4 to 7 feet high. The buildings are for convenience, and handsomely gotten up, in fact unsurpassed by any in the country. Those wishing a good farm near a good market, will do well to call and see, as a bargain can be had, if the sale can be made soon. I can be found on the place.

THOS. J. OWEN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19 68*3t

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,

Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

A CARD.

GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,

HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,

Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.,
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring);
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.

For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap.

G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.

For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.

G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES.

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,

Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

FALL STOCK---1859.

GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollow-ware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes. Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER.

☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.

Aug. 24, 1859 48-1m*3m

SECOND STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing.

WEST END FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL BUILDING.

ARE now receiving their SECOND PURCHASE of Goods for this season. This stock is large, and well worthy the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS

Fayetteville, Oct'r 18, 1859 57-

CO-PARTNERSHIP,

McRimmon & Smith,

I HAVE this day associated with myself Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, who has had an experience of five years in the Hat and Cap business in the city of New York, and is thoroughly conversant with every department thereof. In consequence of this increased facility in purchasing, coupled with the fact that our goods will be bought exclusively for cash, we will be enabled to sell all goods in our line, to the trade and the community at large, at as low figures as they can be bought in the Northern markets. A. McRIMMON.

THE style of the Firm will be in future McRIMMON & SMITH.

A. McRIMMON.] [MICHAEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1, 1859. 58.

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL STOCK OF

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Military Goods,

TO which he invites the attention of his customers and the public, and assures them he will sell anything in his line as cheap as can be purchased either North or South.

☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

Sept 3, 1859 46-3m

MRS. HART

HAS returned from the North, and is now opening and receiving a fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

including a variety of FANCY ARTICLES; also, a choice selection of

Velvet and Silk Bonnets.

The public are respectfully requested to call.

☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

Store in the McRae Building, joining the Fayetteville Hotel.

Oct 28 62-3m

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

HAVING engaged the services of Mrs. TELLER, of New York, an experienced Milliner and Dress Maker, (who will be assisted by the best help to be procured in the place,) I have fitted up Rooms over my Store, where I shall carry on the above business in all its branches. All who require anything in this line will do well to call and examine for themselves.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

Sept. 26. 52tf

Bonnets! Bonnets!!

A FINE assortment of BONNETS, trimmed or untrimmed, always on hand and sold low at

ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.

Sept 26 52-

Bonnets! Bonnets!! Bonnets!!!

OF ANY MATERIAL OR STYLE, made at short notice, at ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.

Sept 26 52-

Dress Making.

LADIES can be served in this line, and work done promptly, by calling at

ALEX. JOHNSON'S, Jr.

Sept 26 52-

FRESH GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall Supply of Goods, consisting in part of

Layer Raisins, in Whole, Half and Qr. Boxes; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Dates, Shelled Almonds, Seedless Raisins, Preserved Ginger, Dried Ginger, Sardines, (with and without bones,) Cocoa and other Nuts of all kinds; Pickles, Sauces and Catsups, Jams and Jellies, and Spiced Oysters.

Also, a large and well selected stock of

Toys and Fancy Goods,

with a variety of other articles not enumerated.

FRESH CANDIES of all kinds kept constantly on hand, at wholesale or retail.

Orders from the country, with the cash, promptly attended to. Mrs. M. BANKS,

No. 6 Green Street.

Oct 31 62-1m

BOOTS & SHOES!

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

THE Subscriber has returned from New York, and is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part as follows:

All Kinds of Water-Proof Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse; all kinds of fine Dress Boots, from the finest Stitch Boot to the finest Pump; all kinds of Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a good supply of Boys' Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse; also, a large supply of Brogans—of the best that the city of New York can afford.

All Kinds of Lady's Boots, with heels and without: Ladies' Slippers, Gaiters; Misses' Slippers; Ladies' Walking Shoes; Misses' French Boots. Also, Children's Patent Metalic Tip, with copper on the toe to prevent the toe from wearing out; Boy's Gaiters and Shoes and Boots; all kinds of Calf Skin Shoes, the best style and well made, and cheaper than I ever had; a large lot of Over-Shoes; High Quarter Over-Shoes of Cassimere, also of the old style; Misses' Gaiters of all kinds, with and without heels; Men's Gaiters of all styles, light and heavy; Water-proof of a new style. Also, a lot of Carpet Bags, Satchels, and Trunks. A large lot of Sole Leather kept on hand and for sale,—cut to suit customers.

The above work will be sold as low as any person can sell the same kind of work. This work I warrant not to rip before the sole wears through—I will mend them without any charge. I try to keep the best quality, and I think I am a good judge, as I have worked at the trade for the last 18 years. I only ask you to call and look, and I know you will buy from me. All you want is to get that is good and at a low price, and when you see my stock, I know you will be satisfied. I am thankful for the favors bestowed on me for the last five years past,—I hope they will be increased for the time to come. If any person wishes home-made work, I would say to them, if they will leave their orders with me, I will ensure as good a fit as can be made in the State, and the workmanship I will compare with any in the State or out of the State. Repairing done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

I think I have given you a small sketch of my goods. Call; I want to see you all, and I tell you we will have a great town before long. Call and see me, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. FAULK.

Fayetteville, N. C.; Sept 29, 1859 54-3m

ALMANACS FOR 1860.

4320 FARMERS' A